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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES—NEW BOOKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, a very thin-skinned dramatic writer, having taken offence at a letter which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, attributing coarseness, vulgarity, and a flavor of indecency to his fairy comedy, "The Wicked World," brought an action of libel against that journal. The case was tried on Thursday, and the jury gave a verdict for the *Pall Mall*, at the same time, however, saying that they saw no harm in the play. Mr. Justice Brett summed up very strongly in favor of freedom of opinion. A critic, he said, was not liable to penalties for an error of judgment in criticising a book or a play; no matter how severely he might deal with it, the criticism would be privileged if it was a fair and honest examination of the particular work in question, and did not contain a malicious attack on the author's personal character. A good deal of fun was got out of the case. Mr. Buckstone, who was a witness, was invited to recite certain passages of the piece with the looks and gestures he used on the stage, but he pleaded bashfulness. Sir J. Karslake, the defendant's counsel, therefore read the lines, upon which the Attorney General immediately asked the witness whether there was anything vulgar or indecent in Sir John's performance—a question to which the latter objected, as it might take away his character. Several actors and dramatic critics were called, who said they saw nothing objectionable in the play; but it is difficult to see what authority could attach to their opinions. There are experts in handwriting and in chemical analysis, but experts in the detection of dramatic indecency would be a new profession. By the way, a curious point might have been raised by the author. There is a dramatic censorship in this country, and Mr. Gilbert's play was, of course, licensed by the censor before it was performed. He ought, therefore, to have pleaded that he had an official certificate, under the hand of the Lord Chamberlain, of the propriety of his work. Mr. Gilbert has a new play—"Charity"—of the same class as the "Wicked World," in preparation at the Haymarket, and he probably thought this action would be a useful advertisement. Those who mourn the decadence of the stage should be comforted a little by the prospect of seeing once again upon the boards one of the most accomplished actresses of our age—Miss Helen Faucit, (now Mrs. Theodore Martin,) who is to play *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It," at a morning performance at the Haymarket. Mrs. Martin still retains her passionate devotion to the profession of which she is so great an ornament, but her delicate health, as well as her social position, prevents her from appearing in public except at long intervals. Another treat of the same kind will be the appearance of Phelps, Toole, and Charles Mathews together, at the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. Sala has written a highly enthusiastic account of Miss Braddon's "Griselda" for Miss Braddon's Magazine, *Belgravia*, and is very severe on everybody who does not appreciate themore than Shakespearean sublimity of this great drama. The new comedy at the Royalty—"Married"—which was first announced as having been written by T. Robertson and Albery, is to be produced to-night, but Robertson's name has, for some reason, been dropped out of the bill. On Monday Beaumarchais' "Marriage of Figaro" is to be produced at the Olympic under the title of "The School of Intrigue." To the list of old plays now revived, may be added "The Belle's Stratagem," which is to be played for Miss Swanborough's benefit at the Strand Theatre to-night. Great hopes are entertained of Miss Willis, who is here playing *Cleopatra* at Drury Lane. She is too slight and young for this part, but shows genuine dramatic spirit. Next week she is to try *Juliet* to Mr. Sinclair's *Romeo*. Mr. James Anderson will be a venerable *Mercutio*. The generation of actors who can speak the English language articulately is, I fear, being rapidly exhausted. I observe that a Parisian journalist complains that the managers of the London theatres are making large fortunes by playing French pieces, for which they pay nothing. In point of fact, there are only three houses (besides that occupied by the French company) at which French pieces are on the bill—"La Fille de Madam Angot" at the Gaiety and at the Philharmonic, and "Belle Hélène" at the Alhambra. If it is a fact, which I doubt, that the managers pay nothing for these plays, it must be because the owners have neglected to protect themselves by registration under the copyright law.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is to write a story of Australian bush-life for the Christmas number of the *Graphic*. Mr. W. Black is writing the corresponding novelette for the *Illustrated London News*. An interesting work by Rev. J. M. Capes, *Rome and Back*, has just been published. Mr. Capes is an English clergyman who caught the tractarian fever at Oxford, and went over to the Church of Rome with Dr. Newman and others. He has since been very glad to get back again to the Church he quitted. He gives a vivid idea of the way in which his illusions were dispelled, and the cruel disappointment with which he discovered that he was in the hands of an intolerant, ignorant, and narrow-minded hierarchy, who hated, and did their best to crush, intelligence of every kind, and who insisted upon the clergy being on every subject the mere servile echo of the orders which were sent from Rome. Mr. Capes throws some light on the persecutions of Newman by the Jesuits, but the whole of this melancholy story will probably never be known. It should be mentioned that, if Mr. Capes was a Puseyite before he went over to Rome, he has returned from his unhappy journey a very decided Broad Churchman. In the *Autobiography of Thomas Guthrie*, which has just been issued, we have an amusing sketch of an ecclesiastic who was anything but ecclesiastical. Dr. Guthrie was one of the principal seceders from the Kirk of Scotland at the Disruption, and helped to found the Free Kirk; but it was his independent spirit and genial humanity which led him into this course, and he never shared the bitterness of his companions against the Establishment. He was a very popular and successful preacher, but of theological argument or speculation his sermons were almost destitute. He appealed to the heart and enlisted the sympathies in aid of human misery and suffering. He was one of the best of Scotch story-tellers, and was sometimes almost as droll in the pulpit as on the platform. One of the most interesting parts of his autobiography is his account of Scotch student life. He was the son of a shop-keeper and bank-agent in Brechin, who, though far from rich, could certainly not be called poor, and who was for some years Provost of the borough. Yet Tom had to pass his college days very frugally. He went to the University of Edinburgh at twelve years of age. The ordinary fare of the students was tea once a day, oatmeal porridge twice, and for dinner fresh herrings and potatoes. As far as he could recollect, he never tasted butcher-meat more than twice during his first session at college; and apart from the expense of fees, books, and tutor, he did not cost his father more than ten pounds. He mentions the case of a fellow-student who lived in a garret, never took a meal out of his own room, and was never supplied from outside with anything except hot water. He had a big box in his room, and it was supposed that this contained oat-meal, and perhaps a keg or two of butter. With the oat-meal, butter, and a little salt, he probably made "brose," a kind of liquid porridge, the meal not being boiled, but only soaked in hot water. On this fare he lived for many months. It should be added, however, that soon after he went mad. Stil, though this poor fellow overdid the thing, there can be no doubt that the average fare of the poorer class of students was not much better. When George IV. visited Edinburgh, and Sir Walter Scott pocketed the wine-glass to which the great monarch had put his lips—an appropriation to be regretted for this, among other reasons, that Sir Walter afterward sat upon it—Guthrie took a very different course. "I did not," he says, "move a step to see one of the worst men who ever disgraced a throne—a base fellow, who had all the bad without any of the redeeming qualities of Charles II." J. H. F.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Lieuts. R. M. Berry and Uriel Setonee, Masters J. M. Hawley and G. S. Dyer, Ensigns C. F. Emmerick and M. C. Dimmick, Midshipman A. A. Michelson, Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon, and Chaplain J. J. Kane have been ordered to the Minnesota on the 23d inst.; Lieut. Wm. Walsh to the receiving-ship Potomac; Master H. T. Monahan and Paymaster M. B. Cushing to the Dictator on the 22d inst.; Capt. S. B. Luce has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the Minnesota; Commander James E. Jovett has been detached as a member of the Board of Inspectors and ordered to the command of the iron-clad Dictator on the 22d inst.; Lieut. Commander H. J. Picking from the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Dictator as Executive; Lieut. Commander H. B. Robeson from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Minnesota as Executive; Lieut. Commander G. F. F. Wilde has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Minnesota; Lieut. Commander B. F. Lamberton has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Dictator; Lieut. A. V. Wadhams, from the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the Dictator; Lieuts. Joseph G. Eaton, from the Boston Navy-yard, and C. H. Stockton, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the Dictator; Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, from the Torpedo Station; Assistant Surgeon C. A. Gravalt, from the Ohio; Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from special duty at Wilmington, and Boatswain Ansell Keene, from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Minnesota; Lieut. H. N. Barnes, from the Canandaigua, and placed on sick leave; Mate Samuel Gee, from the New-Hampshire, to the Triana; Mate H. H. Johnson, from the Mayflower, to the New-Hampshire; and Second Assistant Engineer John J. Smith, from the Manhattan, and placed on sick leave.

WORK AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The United States frigate Franklin will go into commission on Monday. Over one hundred men are now employed in the arsenal at Watertown, this being double the usual number.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations will hold a meeting on Monday, to consider the Special Appropriation bill of $4,000,000, asked for by the Secretary of the Navy, which passed the House yesterday. The committee will amend the bill, making the appropriation $5,000,000, the amount originally asked for by the Secretary, the amount appropriated by the House not being sufficient to meet the necessities of the navy.

STRANGE SCENE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.

TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS BY COAL-GAS.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., Dec. 12.—About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday last, the teacher of the public school, at Oakland, opposite this place, was astonished to see several of her pupils fall suddenly from their seats and lie, to all appearances, dead on the floor. Others dropped on their desks, and some arose from their seats and staggered toward the door of the room. The teacher then, for the first, became aware of the presence of coal-gas in the room, and felt its effects. She at once threw open the school-room door, and with the aid of such scholars who were yet able to get about, succeeded in getting all into the open air. Twenty-five of the pupils were taken out unconscious, and laid on the ground, and others fell after getting out-doors. The teacher was also by this time seriously affected. A passer-by saw the condition of affairs and hastened for a doctor. Several of the scholars revived before the arrival of the physician, and all but one were restored to consciousness within an hour. Ella Horn, aged thirteen, lay unconscious three hours, and, together with many others, is yet suffering from the effects of the poison. A few minutes longer in the foul atmosphere of the school-room and at least fifteen of the children, according to the physician, would have been dead. The cause of the gas in the room was found to be a defect in the stove-pipes, which prevented the escape of the gas.

THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING OF THE CLUB—THREE RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13. — The Louisiana Jockey Club Fall Meeting was inaugurated to-day. The heavy rains during the week rendered the track almost unfit for racing, the mud being fetlock deep. The weather cleared off quite cool this morning.

FIRST RACE.—Mile and three-quarters; all ages with 100 pounds on each; three-year olds to carry their proper weight; club purse, $500; $350 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. Nellie R. won the race, followed by Carrington, Fannie M., Falmouth and Wanderer, in the same order. Time—3:27½.

SECOND RACE.—Slocomb Stake, for two-year olds; $25 entrance; $700 added; second horse to receive $300, and third $100; one mile; to carry three-year-old weights. Bay Rum came in first, Parylee second, Hart third, Ballankeel fourth, Bonaventure fifth, Jim Alexander sixth, Colonel Mulligan seventh, Stampede eighth, and Sweet Boy ninth. Time, 1:57½.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats, all ages; Club Purse, $500; the first horse to receive $400, and the second $100.

SUMMARY.

Pat Leonard	1	1
Cape Race	2	2
Tom Leathers	dis.	
Rameses	dis.	
Quartermaster	dis.	
Romping Girl	dis.	
I. O. U.	dis.	

Time—1:56; 2:23½.

REPRIEVE OF A MURDERER.

BARRIE, Ontario, Dec. 13.—Tryon, the murderer of Fisher, of the Parry Sound district, and who was sentenced to be hanged on the 17th inst., has been reprieved until the 30th inst., to admit of an inquiry being made as to his sanity.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 13.—There are no new developments of interest in the Senatorial contest. The straight Republicans and the Democrats held caucuses at Sacramento last night, but accomplished nothing. They will meet again to-night. Ex-Gov. J. G. Downey, (Democrat,) has declined to be a candidate. Thus far neither of these parties has presented a programme.

VACATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DUE THE CITY.

HOW THE CITY HAS TO PAY FOR PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS—A RELIC OF THE OLD RING—WHAT W. B. ASTOR OWES THE CITY.

The vacation of assessments is one of the baneful relics of the late Ring. In the days when Tweed ruled the City men became wealthy by transferring their individual obligations to the great body of the tax-payers. Aldermen purchased acres of swamp lands on the east side, and had them "filled with good and wholesome earth" at the expense of the people; and even millionaires, men who rank high in the social and commercial world, and whose names are generally regarded as synonyms of rectitude, have taken advantage of legal technicalities to compel the people at large to pay the cost of private improvements which had quadrupled the value of their property. The conduct of the latter class has been most reprehensible. It was marked by a spirit of cupidity, the exercise of which would have been dangerous but for the protection it received from inconsistent legislation. To defraud the community by means of imperfect statutes relating to assessments is a game that has been successfully played in the courts of this County during the past ten years. Those citizens, however, who have sought redress, when notified to pay their proportionate share of the amount incurred by fraudulent contracts for paving and other works, are exceptions to the rule, but they, too, escaped without indemnifying the Treasury for one dollar of the vast sums advanced in their name and for their benefit.

DEFECTS IN THE ASSESSMENT LAWS.

The defects in the Assessment laws which have resulted in these evils are of comparatively recent origin. In the year 1824 the Common Council passed an ordinance providing that when the carriage-way of any of the streets shall be repaired and newly paved at the expense of the individual owners of the lots on the same, "such streets shall thereafter be paved, repaved, and repaired at the expense of the corporation." This ordinance continued in force until the year 1858, when new pavements were introduced and laid on streets previously paved by authority of the Common Council. The resolutions authorizing the work provided that it should be done wholly or in part at the expense of the adjacent owners; but the action of the Common Council was opposed by the property-owners, who, failing to obtain redress in the courts, had an act passed by the Legislature of the same year, by which a summary and expeditious means was afforded for vacating assessments on the ground of fraud or "irregularity" in the proceeding to assess or collect the assessment. The objections made to the assessments were as follows:

First—That confirmation of the assessments had been made at a meeting of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, only two of the three members constituting that body being present.

Second—That sales for assessments have been made under a general ordinance of the Common Council, directing annual sales by the Clerk of Arrears, instead of a special ordinance directing a sale in each case.

Third—That, under the ordinances directing the pavement of streets with a specified pavement, crosswalks had been constructed of different material, viz., bridge-stone, without special authority therefor in the ordinance.

Fourth—That sewers had been constructed or contracted for before the general plan of the sewerage district, including such sewers, had been devised and filled.

Fifth—That the ordinance or resolution directing the work or notice thereof had not been published before the adoption thereof in *all* the newspapers employed by the Corporation, at least two days, as required by section 7 of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1857.

It will be seen that all these objections are of a technical character. The one which has proved most formidable in the courts relates to the publication of the ordinances in all the Corporation newspapers. Of course, the Legislature of 1857 could not anticipate the action of the New-York Common Council of 1869 and 1870. If they had they would not have enacted a law by which assessments amounting to $2,000,000 could be vacated on the mere ground that the resolutions relating to the works for which they were levied had not been published in at least sixty corporation papers, which was about the number appointed by the Aldermen and their assistants. Three years ago, the merest adventurer could have obtained from the Common Council authority to revive a worthless or dying journal at the expense of the City, by inserting therein many columns of Corporation notices. So successful was the game that even literary Amazons had recourse to it. As resolutions were passed in quick succession, appointing new papers, it is not a matter of wonder that the proper heads of departments should fail to omit some one of the numerous journals from their list. But their neglect has been ruinous to the interests of the City, although the performance of the duty was really unnecessary.

Mr. Wm. B. Astor and others, however, thought that the law should be complied with to the very letter. It is, perhaps, needless to state that the major part of Mr. Astor's wealth is represented by houses and lots. He is, from long experience, an expert in the value of such property. The character of public improvements, and their relative effect upon the price of real estate, are questions on which he has enviable knowledge. Mr. Astor owns some choice lots in Fourteenth street. A few years ago a new pavement was laid in that street; but when he was notified to pay his proportionate share of the cost, instead of satisfying the obligation, he consulted a lawyer, who discovered that the assessment was illegal. The lawyer had the assessment vacated upon the ground that the ordinance ordering the work to proceed had not been published in the *Leader*, although, perhaps, the millionaire plaintiff had never patronized that old Ring journal—which was succeeded by the notorious *Transcript*. The process by which the vacation was effected, was temptingly simple. First, a certified copy of the municipal resolution appointing the *Leader* as one of the corporation papers was presented; 2d, proof was given that the ordinance had not been published in the *Leader*, as required by law; and, 3d, documentary evidence of the assessment was offered. Then came the verdict, legal, of course, by which the City at large had to pay for the improvements which would have been a lien upon Astor's lots, but for the omission to notify the old Ring journal of the work. This, however, is only a representative case. Mr. Astor is now seeking to have other assessments upon his vast property vacated for technical, if not legal reasons.

NINE MILLIONS DUE TO THE CITY.

The amount of assessments now due to this City is about $9,000,000, and the property-owners affected seem to be in no hurry to pay any part of the vast sum. If they had satisfied their full and legitimate obligations to the Corporation, the City debt would be less by nine millions than it is, and new bonds could be issued to raise money for other public improvements. It is true that the assessments carry seven per cent. interest, but the need of the principal is too great to render the mere payment of interest advantageous at this time. Not only have the large owners of real estate omitted to pay the assessments due by them, but they have stood aloof, with capital in their hands, when it was necessary to sell City bonds to carry on the work of the City Government. Now, however, despite their apathy, the bonds find a ready market and a good premium.

FAIR DEALING PREFERRED ABOVE THE LAW.

The records of the Controller's office show some bright contrasts to the action of those who have had assessments upon their property vacated upon mere technical grounds. Not long since the assessment levied upon the property of Dr. Agnew, the oculist, was set aside at the instance of his representative on technical points. The Doctor was in Europe at the time, but when he returned to this City he refused to abide by the decision of the court, and actually sent a check for the amount of the assessment to the Controller.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AS A PROPHET.

The system by which the City incurs a debt, temporarily or otherwise, on behalf of property-owners whose lots have been advanced in value by means of various improvements, seems to be baneful to the last degree, at least in its effects. It dates back to 1849. Previous to that year the City was merely the custodian of moneys collected from citizens for pavements, sewers, &c., and such moneys were paid over as they were received to the contractors who had performed the work. The present Mayor was then Chief Magistrate of this City. In April, 1849, the then Common Council adopted a resolution providing for the issue of bonds in behalf of the City to pay contractors. This was the entering wedge by which $2,000,000 have already been lost to this City. The Mayor, however, vetoed the resolution in the following message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 16, 1849.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith return for the consideration of your honorable body resolutions "authorizing and directing the Controller upon the application of the Street Commissioner, to issue the bonds of the City, payable in one year from date, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, to the several contractors or their legal representatives, for such sums as may be due to them respectively on their contracts made with the Street Commissioner on behalf of the City, prior to the 1st day of January, 1849, for unpaid assessments duly confirmed according to law."

It appears from statements furnished me from the Street Commissioner's office, that the amount of assessments confirmed prior to the 1st of January, 1849, remaining uncollected on the 4th of April, inst., was $113,133 43, besides $4,314 95 in the hands of former collectors of assessments due on property which has been reserved by the City from assessment sales. It appears also that during the period between the 1st of January last and the 4th inst, $81,449 81, or about forty per cent. of the amounts due on assessments, confirmed prior to the 1st of January last was collected.

These facts do not seem to me to present a case which requires the Corporation to change its established practice for the benefit of the contractors; while the assumption in this instance, as a debt of its own, of what is regarded by the law as merely a liability of private individuals, may lead to evils, which it is not easy to foresee.

But it is not necessary to consider the question of expediency, since the measure proposed by the resolution is liable to the more conclusive objection of illegality. * * *

It does not obviate the difficulty to say that the proposition is not to "borrow money on the credit of the corporation," but merely to issue bonds for such period as will enable the money for their redemption to be raised from the sale of the property assessed.

The real nature of the transaction is too apparent to be mistaken. It is to create a debt against the Corporation, not merely to liquidate an existing liability—not merely even to become surety for the obligations of other parties, but to become the principal debtor in a case where no legal or moral liability against the City exists, and to do so in the most solemn form in which a debt can be contracted. Whether the bonds are issued to the contractors and they receive the proceeds from the purchasers of them, or the City receives the money for them and pays it to the contractors, does not vary in the least the effect or the character of the proceeding. The only difference is, that in one case the contractor, and in the other the Controller, negotiates the loan with the persons who become the owners of the bonds, and who lend the money, in either case, upon the credit of the City, pledged in precisely the same manner. In contemplation of law, as well as practically, the transaction is the same in both cases; the legal liability is identical, and is created by an instrument which is in all respects identical; and it would not be easy to frame a better legal definition of the transaction than is expressed in the prohibition of the charter—"the borrowing of money on the credit of the City." WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

The resolutions, however, were subsequently passed over the Mayor's veto, and, owing to subsequent pernicious legislation, the City has incurred a heavy debt to satisfy the claims of contractors for public improvements, which should have been paid long ago by owners of adjacent property.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade here this morning to consider the question of specie payments, Mr. Theo. Cook, President of the Clearing-house Association of Bankers and Brokers, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while this board recognizes that the restoration of specie standard should be kept constantly in view in all Congressional legislation touching currency and financial matters, it believes that its restoration and maintenance are not practicable now, and should not be attempted until careful and patient preparation to that end shall have brought about such financial condition that the change from an irredeemable currency to the specie standard will not produce any violent shock or serious derangement of business.

Resolved, That the further inflation of the value of irredeemable currency would be injurious to the country, and retard the restoration of the specie standard.

Resolved, That Congress should amend the National Banking law and prohibit the national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits subject to check on demand, and should also compel the national banks to hold as part of their reserves the coin interest they receive on their bonds lodged with the United States Treasury Department to secure the redemption of their notes until their reserve in coin shall be at least thirty per cent. of their circulation.

Resolved, That the present national and State taxation of national banks is unduly severe, actually preventing loans at moderate interest, thus injuring producers, manufacturers, and merchants, and should be lightened.

Resolved, That whenever the financial condition of the Treasury Department shall warrant the monthly contraction and deduction of a fixed amount of greenbacks, and this provided for by law, the National Banking law amended as suggested by these resolutions, should be made free to all who desire to embark in banking, and comply with its requirements.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the Finance and Currency Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the Senators of Ohio and Representatives of Hamilton County.

Some difference of opinion as to the form and wording of the resolutions was elicited, and the board adjourned to meet next Tuesday to consider the resolution. There is no doubt that a resolution of the intent of the above will be passed.

CONDITION OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—It is reported to-night that Prof. Agassiz's faculties are gradually weakening, and there are serious fears for the result. His throat is in such a condition that he is unable to swallow, and artificial means are resorted to to carry food to his stomach. Mr. Agassiz's illness is doubtless caused by his severe and unremitting labors during the past year. Until to-day it was understood that the Professor still retained unimpaired his reasoning faculties, but now the failing of his intellect is allowed.

THE NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The National Civil Rights Convention, which adjourned *sine die* at a late hour last night, say, in the address adopted, that their grievances are many, and that they take it for granted that action will be had by Congress protecting them from the invidious distinctions in the enjoyment of common carriers, hotels, and other public places of convenience and refreshment; in public places of amusement, and in enjoying other civil rights, including entrance to public schools, without regard to race. They want the denial of these rights punished with penalties.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The convention, which has been in session here for the past two days in the interest of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, one of the proposed links in the Chicago and Charleston Railroad connection, was marked by much enthusiasm. The city was crowded with delegates from points along the routes, including some representatives from the North west, and the visitors were entertained in a spirited and liberal style. The results of the convention look to the immediate construction of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, and have awakened a new and general interest in the project of an air-line railway from the grain region of the North-west to the Atlantic sea-board at Charleston.

TRANSPORTATION.

CONGRESSMEN COMPARING VIEWS.

MEETING IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LAST NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The meeting called for this evening in the hall of the House of Representatives to compare views on the subject of rapid and cheap transportation was presided over by Representative Dunnell, of Minnesota. Representatives Clements, of Illinois, and Stone, of Missouri, were chosen Secretaries. Fifty or sixty Representatives were present, together with Senators Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Stevenson, of Kentucky. Representative Sypher, of Louisiana, read the call for the meeting, which, he said, was signed by over 100 members. This meeting, he remarked, was not for the purpose of committing any individual to any particular project. The East was interested in this question equally with the great West and South. In his judgment the improvement of the natural channels was the first question to which they should address themselves. These would secure the end they sought to a greater degree and at less expense to the country than any other project of artificial means which could be devised. After speaking of the vast products of the Mississippi Valley, showing the excess of Western products seeking Eastern and European markets, being in amount over one-tenth of the gross yield of cereals, he said these cereals were transported by three great water routes, namely, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and the Mississippi Rivers. The average freight rates per bushel and time of transit are as follows: From Chicago to Liverpool by the St. Lawrence route, forty-five cents per bushel and fifty-three days' time; by the Hudson River route, forty-nine cents per bushel and fifty-eight days' time; by the Mississippi, from St. Louis, thirty-seven cents per bushel, and thirty days' time. The two first-named routes were ice-bound five months out of the twelve, whereas the last-named was practicable the entire year. While he was an advocate, and pressed the advantages of the Mississippi route, he desired it to be distinctly understood that he did not antagonize it with other projects. Of the Fort St. Philip Canal, he spoke especially of its necessity, the natural depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi being only fourteen feet. The Government dredge-boats have maintained a depth of from seventeen to twenty feet, but this was not reliable. He continued to speak at length on the importance of this subject, and of the great advantages not only to the people of the Mississippi Valley, but to the entire country.

Representative Harris, of Virginia, spoke of the improvement of the James River and Kanawha Canal, which would connect the James Kanawha River with the Atlantic, affording the great West an outlet to the sea. This work was favored by many of those who framed our Government, including Gen. Washington himself—a practical engineer. A survey had been made by order of the Government, and all the engineers reported as to its feasibility. It would not cost over $47,000,000 or $50,000,000. This sum was not large as compared with the benefits which would accrue from it. Water communication, though slow and tedious, was the only cheap transportation. Liverpool was nearer by 1,000 miles by way of Norfolk than by way of New-Orleans. He was prepared to go into any examination of all the improvement projects, and to give such of them as were proper his cordial support. They were great national questions, and must not be treated as alone of interest to the Mississippi Valley, but as of advantage to a common country and a common destiny.

Representative Cobb, of Kansas, said he should like to know whether this was a caucus of members residing in the Mississippi Valley met to consider the interests of that section of country, and not the merits of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

Mr. Harris replied that he did not wish to intrude himself on the caucus, and imagined that he was at liberty to speak of one of the great means of transportation, as he was not aware the call was exclusive in its character.

Mr. Sypher here interposed, saying to his friend from Virginia and all others that the call did not exclusively apply to the interests of the Mississippi Valley. This question was national, and could not be made sectional.

Representative Burchard, of Illinois, came here representing a constituency deeply interested in this transportation question. He did not suppose the object was to agree upon any particular plan, but that every gentleman was at liberty to express his views; and that he would acquire knowledge for future consideration with a view to acting intelligently on such measures as might be brought before the House. He did not think it prudent to agree on any plan. In fact, it was impossible now to do so. A strong and popular committee had been appointed by the Speaker, consisting of gentlemen from the West and the South, who were to take charge of all matters relating to railways and canals, freight, and inland transportation. He should be happy to hear more fully the views of gentlemen either before or after that committee shall make a report.

Representative Crittenden, of Missouri, felt gratified in seeing so many of all parties meeting together for the common elevation of our country, from Maine to California, lifting it from the valley of sectionalism to the broad plain of nationality. He was here to co-operate with any body provided they could so act as to carry their projects. Congress had given millions to railroad companies, and, while he did not make war upon them, he thought now was the time for those living in the Mississippi Valley to apply to Congress to give them such assistance as would develop the great resources of the West, commencing where the Mississippi takes its rise to where it finds its outlet, and removing obstructions at the mouth of that river. He hoped they would all agree before they left Washington upon some plan satisfactory to the whole country.

Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, was glad to see so many members here from the Mississippi Valley. No one question interested their constituents so much as cheap transportation. They were too apt to forget that there was any other section than their own. The South at one time forgot there was a North, and the North that there was a South. The East was beginning to find out that there was a West, a West which has power in Congress, and now comes with renewed strength. The West had the power to obtain redress if they would but unite. He wished to take in the whole country, and obtain such improvements as would be of national benefit. The cost was nothing in this matter. His constituents were farmers, and therefore must have an outlet for their surplus produce.

Representative Stanard, of Missouri, said there were two subjects which commanded more attention than any others, viz., finance and the transportation interests of the country, and these were closely united. The truth was, the country had grown beyond the facilities for transportation. These have not increased as the productions have increased within the last ten years. There was not a larger number of through lines now from the East to the West than at the close of the war. These railroad lines have had a monopoly for years, especially during Winter months, when lake navigation was closed, and river navigation partially closed, and charged their own price.

Representative Clark, of Kansas, wished to offer a resolution declaring that the meeting was in favor of the Government improving the mouth of the Mississippi either by the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, or otherwise, as competent engineers deem to be feasible, at the earliest practicable moment, as the first great work of internal improvement.

Representative Burchard said this meeting had no right to bind members to any plan. Gentlemen could only express their individual opinions.

Mr. Stanard, resuming, expressed the hope that no resolution would be offered. He proceeded to show that the object in view could be effected in no better way than by the improvement of the Mississippi River. It was the duty of the Government to do this, no matter what it might cost, so that all the tributaries to that river might be benefited.

Mr. Laughridge asked the gentleman how long it would take to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River, if the outlet were in New-York.

Mr. Stanard replied, as soon as men and money could do it.

Mr. Clark, of Kansas, said the time had come when the West would demonstrate there is a West. He was in favor of the James River and Kanawha Canal; in favor of the St. Laurence route, and the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and he favored the improvement of the harbor of Galveston, and now he asked his Eastern friends to open up the Mississippi River to the people of that valley. He then offered the resolution to which reference has already been made.

After a brief debate the Chair declared it to be out of order, as he did also a resolution offered by Representative Foot, of Illinois, providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to collect information as to the facilities and cost of transportation by the various proposed ways of communication.

Mr. Fort said he had supposed the object of this meeting was to put matters in such a shape as would produce unity of action, and thus secure results.

Representative McNulta, of Illinois, said he had attended a cheap transportation Convention in Missourie without results, and now he had been invited hither to hear speeches and to compare views. It struck him it were best to quit talking and to do something. He was now ready to commence the fight and continue it. If gentlemen of the East shall, as intimated, attempt to control legislation, the West and South should unite to control Congress in the performance of the right. Let it be said the West and the South have as much power as the East and will use it.

Representative McLean, of Texas, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by this meeting, That the members of the House of Representatives whose constituents are interested in cheap transportation will direct their efforts to bring about a unity of action on the part of said members in the legislation of Congress.

Representative Holman, of Indiana, alluded to the fact that the committees of river and harbor improvements had been largely controlled by Western members, and that appropriations made for the Mississippi River, including the intervening lines of communication, had been in fair proportion to the appropriations for such purposes.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said the East was as much interested as the West in such improvements, and he was satisfied the western members were a unit, and must support those measures which would benefit the agricultural interests. The question was not how much money should be spent, but how far Congress should go.

Objection was raised to Mr. McLean's resolution, but the chair decided it to be in order.

Mr. Rurlman, of Florida, after saying the South had interests in common with the West, remarked that if he came from the Mississippi Valley he would, in company with others, demand the improvement of that river, and organize a caucus, and make that caucus a power behind the throne, and would carry the measure irrespective of money or sections.

Mr. McLean's resolution was agreed to.

Mr. McNulta, of Illinois, offered a resolution that when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet three weeks from to-night, when it will take into consideration the propriety of forming a permanent organization in the Forty-third Congress in favor of cheap transportation, and will take means for its accomplishment.

Pending the resolution, a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

It is understood that future meetings will be held at the call of the Chairman.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

MASS-MEETING AT CINCINNATI — RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—A mass-meeting of about 400 German and English working men was held at Arbeiter Hall, in this city, to-night. A German and an English President were chosen, and speeches were made in both languages. The following resolutions, in English and German, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The want of labor and the need of the working men has increased, and our official authorities have not accomplished anything to relieve the pressing need by procurring work; and,

Whereas, We propose to fix a day in the course of the next week for the purpose of presenting a mass-demonstration.

Resolved, That we ask the Board of Councilmen of Cincinnati to give immediate employment on the eight-hour system to all working men out of work in this city at a salary of $1 50 per day.

Resolved, That we demand from our present Government the removal of the evils of the present crisis by State help. The working men are not willing to starve themselves or their families by the fault of the present mismanagement of our public affairs. We desire that any Government not able to fulfill this, the first of her duties, be overthrown without delay.

Resolved, That we demand no charity, but labor, and that we ask, therefore, all citizens and employers to engage as many men as they are able to employ, and to address themselves for this purpose to the Labor Committee, to be selected by this meeting. It being the duty of every person to labor at some useful industry, and, as the present system gives to capitalists and corporations the means with which to labor, we, therefore, demand that Congress inaugurate a system by which we may secure to each person the use of the means of labor, and the results of his industry.

Resolved, That this mass-meeting vehemently condemns all officials who voted for the reduction of wages on the streets and other public works, and every person who voted to this effect.

Resolved, That all working men who are thrown out of employment by reason of the present crisis form themselves into a body and proceed en masse to his Honor the Mayor, showing by this demonstration the feeling of the depressed.

Resolved, That we, the working men of Cincinnati, in council assembled, adopt the New-York resolutions, amended as follows: Give us work or a remission of three months' rent.

The speeches were of an unreasoning, incendiary character. The English President, William Haller, is an old-time revolutionist and malcontent. He ran for the Senate as independent candidate, during the last campaign, and received a couple hundred votes. He made speeches breathing intense enmity toward capitalists. Incoherent and unreasonable as the resolutions are, the speeches were more so. Perfect unanimity prevailed, and the dominant spirit of the convention was that of resentful and determined discontent. The actions of the City Council referred to in one of the resolutions was to fix the pay of the employes of the city on the streets, parks, and other public works at $1 25 per day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—1 A. M.—The storm on the Atlantic Coast is now central off the coast of Maine, and is apparently moving north-eastward with a mean velocity of twenty miles per hour.

Brisk and high northerly to westerly winds and stormy weather continue in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Partly cloudy weather and low temperature and light snow are reported from the lower lake region.

In the remaining districts, clear or clearing weather, with increased pressure and decidedly lower temperature, except Lake Superior and thence south-westward to the Missouri Valley. In this region the temperature has risen slightly.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm, which is now central off the East Atlantic coast, will move to the north-eastward over Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, with high and dangerous winds.

For New-England, increasing pressure, with cold north-westerly to westerly winds and light snow, followed by clearing weather during the day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, lower temperature, with partly cloudy and clearing weather, except possibly light snow in the lake region.

For the Southern States, increasing pressure, with continued low temperature and generally clear weather.

For the upper lakes and the North-west, slowly-rising temperature, less pressure, southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

LETTER OF MARSHAL BAZAINE TO PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Marshal Bazaine, since receiving notice of the commutation of his sentence, has written a letter to President MacMahon, in which he says: "You remembered the days in which we served the country together. I feared that the impulse of your heart would be overmastered by State considerations. I should have died without regret, since the recommendation of the court for mercy vindicates my honor."

M. Lachaud, Bazaine's counsel, in a letter to Ex-President Thiers, thanks him for having expressed his opinion that the Marshal was innocent of the charges upon which he was tried.

BURNING OF A COTTON-LADEN SHIP.

HAVRE, Dec. 13.—The ship Preston, which arrived here on the 8th inst., from New-Orleans, is burning. She has 1,430 bales of cotton on board.

GERMANY.

THE SEIZURE OF GERMAN VESSELS BY THE SPANIARDS—MUCH EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Hour* says the commander of one of the German vessels seized by a Spanish man-of-war in the Sooloo Archipelago and carried to Manila, writes home that himself and crew were sent to prison and kept there two months, during which time they received very harsh treatment at the hands of the Spanish officials. The *Hour's* dispatch says public feeling in Germany is much excited over the seizure of the vessels, and the fullest satisfaction for the insult to the German flag is demanded.

SPAIN.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE BESIEGING FORCES AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Gen. Lopez Dominiquez, the newly-appointed commander of the forces besieging Cartagena, arrived in camp yesterday, and assumed command immediately. Last evening he held a review of all the troops.

The bombardment of the city has been temporarily suspended.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Advices from the Gold Coast to Nov. 16 state that Sir Garnet Wolseley was on board the ship Simcoe suffering from fever. He had been ill for six days. The medical staff declared that the attack was slight, still it being the first Sir Garnet suffered severely. At a council of the British authorities and native chiefs at Napoleon, it was determined that all the Fantees should be forcibly enlisted as carriers, laborers, and police. This law went into operation on Nov. 16. It has been too long delayed. The Ashantees have retreated to Iwasid, a day's march beyond Mandu. All the skirmishes so far have been insignificant, serving merely as exercise to the native allies. Until the white troops arrive, nothing decisive will occur.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NATIVE DISTURBANCES NEAR NATAL.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th of November report that disturbances have occurred near Natal. A band of natives, led by one of their own chiefs, are committing many excesses. The Government has sent the volunteers against them. A son of the Colonial Secretary of Natal was killed in a late skirmish.

DISORDERLY DEMONSTRATIONS IN HAVANA.

A MOB EXPRESSING ITS DISSATISFACTION AT THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Last night a party of men, numbering several hundred, assembled in Campo de Marte square and proceeded in a body to the Plaza de Armas, giving vent during their progress to their dissatisfaction at the departure of the Virginius by loud shouts and other disorderly demonstrations. On reaching the Plaza de Armas, they gathered in front of the palace of the Captain General, where they renewed their shouting, at the same time expressing their disapprobation of the course of a number of persons who have favored the delivery of the Virginius. During these demonstrations several harmless shots were fired. It is believed they were accidental. Two Spaniards who endeavored to pacify the mob were severely hustled. The crowd lingered in front of the palace until midnight, when Captain General Jovellar appeared and addressed them, and succeeded in prevailing on them to disperse.

UDDERZOOK SENTENCED TO DEATH.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 13.—Udderzook was brought into court this morning, when Judge Butler gave his decision against granting a new trial. He said the first and fourth reasons had been abandoned. He did not doubt the propriety of sending a photograph to the jury to assist in identification, or the letters submitted as evidence. The evidence against the competency of Wilson was totally inadequate, and that against Nichols failed to show any prejudice. The District Attorney moved that judgment be pronounced. Udderzook, in reply to a question whether he had anything to say, said by advice of his counsel he would say nothing at this time. Sentence of death was then pronounced. The prisoner showed some emotion, while the Judge was moved to tears.

THE CANALS OPEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The following dispatches have been received by Auditor Dayton:

COHOES, Dec. 13.

All loaded boats on the New-York section were got through to tide-water this morning.

MORRIS NORTH, Superintendent.

FULTONVILLE, Dec. 13.

This section will all be in navigable order by noon to-day. The boatmen are not inclined to move.

SAMUEL DONALDSON, Superintendent.

FORT PLAIN, Dec. 13.

Commenced locking here at 10 o'clock. There are boats here from Little Falls. It is raining fast.

SAMUEL DONALDSON, Superintendent.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

ST. ALBANS, Vt. Dec. 13.—The application of the Central Vermont Railroad Company for an injunction to restrain the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company from holding, or attempting to hold, the funds due the Central from the lower roads, by trustee process, was granted to-day by Chancellor Royce. It was claimed, however, by the Vermont and Canada Company that they were not attempting to hold the funds due the Central Vermont, but simply the funds due J. G. Smith, W. C. Smith, and Joseph Clark, Trustees under the first mortgage, and who alone are the defendants in the Massachusetts suit. The injunction, therefore, was limited to the funds due the Vermont Central, and is intended to apply to any similar suits that may be brought.

THE PHELPS DEFALCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day the case of Phelps, the alleged State Treasury defaulter, was, on motion of the District Attorney, sent to the Court of Sessions, which meets in January.

DEC 1873

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MADEIRA.

How strangely on that haunted morn
Was from the West a vision born,
Madeira from the blue!
Sweet heavens! how fairy-like and fair
Those headlands shaped themselves in air,
That magic mountain grew!

I clomb the hills; but where was gone
The illusion and the joy thereon,
The glamor and the gleam?
My nameless need I hardly wist,
And missing knew not what I missed,
Bewildered in a dream.

And then I found her; ah, and then
On amethystine glade and glen
The soft light shone anew;
On windless labyrinths of pine,
Seaward, and past the gray sea-line,
To isles beyond the view.

'Twas something pensive, 'twas a sense
Of solitude, of innocence,
Of bliss that once had been;
Interpretress of earth and skies,
She looked with visionary eyes
The Spirit of the scene.

Oh not again, oh never more
I must assail the enchanted shore,
Nor these regrets destroy,
Which still my hidden heart possess
With streams too dear for mournfulness,
Too vanishing for joy.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE OLD CHAPEL-MASTER.

I. THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN-LOFT.

I had just finished my work at the Academy of Music, and on my way home resolved to run into the cathedral and see my old landlord and music-master, Herr Zadaka, so that if the service was over I might walk home with him. I had been now ten months in Ratisbon, and in that time had contrived to learn a little counterpoint, a good deal of thorough bass, and a great deal more than either of love. Perhaps my progress in the latter passion was aided by the fact that I preferred seeing my own likeness photographed small in the blue eyes of Fräulein Zadaka to the conning over the masses of Palestrina and the elaborate compositions of the older masters. It is also possible that this sudden desire of mine for a walk with the old chapel-master might have been increased by the probability of Lisa being up in the organ-loft with him.

The congregation had already dispersed, and as I met them streaming across the great square, I felt sure that Zadaka would be putting by his music and starting homeward by the time I reached the cathedral. It was sunset, and a great flood of light was streaming in through the western door and windows as I entered, irradiating tomb and pillar, and spreading across the floor of the nave a broad band of glorious radiance, like a cloth of gold laid down for some Emperor's coronation. There was no one in the church except one acolyte in a white surplice, who was removing some tall silver candlesticks from a side altar. All at once the organ broke out with a great volume of rejoicing sound, and a portion of Palestrina's fine mass, "Stella quam viderant Magi," was poured forth with splendid power, and a spirit of devotion worthy of the composer himself. I was so delighted that I ran under the organ-loft and clapped my hands, just as the great deluge of music had subsided to a more calm ripple of harmony, pure and sweet as a maiden's hymn.

An old gray head crowned by a black velvet cap, a head worthy of Titian's painting, looked out between the crimson curtains of the organ-loft, and a voice cried,

"Ha! my lieber Karl, it is you, then, who applaud the old chapel-master. Come up here, and I will play you a finer bit than that from the 'Sicut cervus desiderat,' (as the hart pants for the water-springs.) Come up, my dear son. I want you to hear this hautboy stop."

I sprang up the old stairs with the agility of three-and-twenty, and was in a moment by Zadaka's side, studying the passage in the old music-book, with which he was so enraptured.

Again he played a glorious passage from the mass he had mentioned, till a stray gleam of sunset fell on his forehead, and transformed him into a saint singing in paradise to the glory of God. His eyes glowed with renewed youth as he pressed the deep-yellow keys, till the music pealed around him, and made the very planks under our feet and the carved cherubim above us vibrate again. Long processional passages, like the tramp of armies; bright carolings, as of welcoming angels; stormy fugues full of rude thunder and the conflict of warring hosts; groans of sorrow as from expiring saints; then a radiant peaceful ending, like the subsiding of a tempest; with finally an outburst of delight, as from the golden doors of heaven thrown open to greet the great army of earth's martyrs. As the last note finished and the organ slowly subsided into rest, the old man, worn out by the vehemence of his own passion, closed the book, rested his head on his hand, and covered his eyes from the rich light that now fell upon them. He was silent for a moment or two, as I chattered about the doings of the morning—the pedantry of one master and the cleverness of another.

"And that Steiger, does he ever talk of me to you?" said Zadaka abruptly, watching me as I replied:

"Steiger?"

"Yes, Steiger. I see he has—you color. Tell me what he said."

"That you seemed like a man who had committed some crime, living so apart, and that no one knew your antecedents."

"He said that? Yes, because he tried to be organist here in this cathedral, and I beat him in open competition."

"O, no one cares what Steiger says; his blood is as black as ink, and he is as full of malice as a melon is of seeds. We're going to give him a cats' concert the last night before the vacation—such a one, with sixteen trombones and double tongs-and-poker chorus."

"Committed a crime?" mused the old man. "Committed a crime, and because I live apart. He did not say what crime?"

"No. O, don't think again of such a fellow as that. He hates every one."

"Do you not hear a footstep in the nave?" said Zadaka, as he drew back the curtains and looked down anxiously into the nave, where the broad roadway of light still lingered.

"No, I hear nothing; we are alone here. I saw the last chorister boy go out as you were playing the 'Sicut cervus.'"

"Don't you see some one entering at the west door?"

"Where?"

"There, by the monument of the Seven Merchants."

"No, I see no one."

"Not there by the pulpit?"

"No."

"You look to the left pillar—I mean there to the right. Look! it is crossing toward the light on the floor."

I looked, and there truly, across the great golden band of light, I saw a thin youthful figure dressed in black, with a face turned from us, pass slowly toward the east door.

"There, there!" said the old man, with a painful expression of apprehension. "You see it now; I am not dreaming—it is him? You see it?" and he hid his eyes and bent his head in his hands.

"It is only some chance visitor," I said. "I will run down and tell him the cathedral is closing, or he may be locked in."

I ran down in a moment, but no one was there. I called; no one answered. I ran from the east door to the west. No. I looked into the choir—there was no one. Yet it is true that there had been quite time for a stranger passing by to enter, cross toward the east door, return, and leave before I had descended the stairs; and that was the explanation I gave of what Zadaka evidently was inclined to consider as a supernatural appearance, without any more ground than his own excited and perhaps morbid imagination.

Just then I heard the sweetest little voice call. "Herr Papa, Herr Papa, where are you!" It was Lisa. I ran forward to meet her, and we ran up the organ-stairs together. Herr Zadaka had fainted!

II. THE TEMPTATION.

More than a year had passed since that evening in the organ-loft, and I had grown into a musician of some skill, and, what is more, I had developed what my enthusiastic fellow-students were kind enough to term "a genius for composition." My ideas were crude, no doubt, and imitative, but they came fast, and I found in myself an ability to select and marshal them. They seemed to take shape; and while men more clever than myself, certainly more scientific, were wasting their time on drawing-room music, I always kept in view the one settled purpose of my life—original composition. Opera-writing as admitting of great play of imagination, and embracing almost every style of composition, was the path I had selected to fame; and the crown Beethoven and Mozart had striven for no one but pedants and cantankerous fools like Steiger could dare to despise. I had begun an opera on the subject of "Romeo and Juliet," with a fairy story interwoven; my love for Lisa had inspired me for the work. I poured into it all my love for her. That first passion, that never burns again so purely and so brightly, gave, I thought, a tenderness and truth to the love passages that I might never be able again to represent with such Italian passion and sustained vigor. For my next opera I might take the Cenci or Manfred, or some deeper or darker subject, and throw into that the ambition of riper years; but love, love I had decided should be the master-spring of this my first work. I toiled on, selecting and rejecting, throwing away much, but only to dig still deeper for the gold. I wrote first a general sketch, taking special pains to blend harmoniously together the melodies with which I interspersed it. With fatherly care my old master, Zadaka, guided my efforts and directed my callow judgment. Some of my finest things he thought too fine, and almost with tears in my eyes cut them ruthlessly out with that too ready pen of his, and with sweeping red lines that pained me almost like gashes across my flesh. Here some phrase that I had carelessly struck off grew, under his care, into a duet whose charms he insisted on. Many midnight hours we heard together the great cathedral clock hammer its nails into Time's coffin; many happy mornings we tried over songs till their last finish could be obtained, and they flowed off my violin like silk from a polished reel. With all the fire of youth about me, perseverance enough to hew down mountains, yet patience scarcely enough to level a molehill, I should have sunk under the apparently hopeless task, had not the good old Mentor aided my faltering steps and cheered me with kindly draughts of flattery and hope. Here I was too *rococo*; there too modern; this quartet was flimsy; that chorus a mere shout, such as you hear in Tyrolese taverns among the woodmen; this part was too noisy; that too slight. O Romeo and Juliet, thy sufferings—noble pair of lovers—were as nothing to mine. That buzzing passage of the violins to express the flies at the warm edge of a Summer wood, that trill of nightingales in the balcony scene, cost me more torture before it got right than ever the Egyptians suffered, or than Philomel herself ever endured. Cellini himself never took more pains to weld and fuse and rivet together the junctions of the Duke of Ferrara's engraved armor than I did to blend the love of the moonlight scene (nearly half hautboys,) and the terror of the charnel-house scene, where the double basses groaned and murmured. How Zadaka glowed with triumph when I finished the scene in the balcony with passages of serenade music dying off in the distance, gurgling nightingale trills, and then a far-off shout of revelers! How Lisa bent over till I could feel the soft warmth of her cheek to sing us the notes for the dance! and how Zadaka's old friend, the curé, struck in with the bass of the quarrelling scene that opens the opera! I made love to Lisa in Romeo's song, and it was the evening after practicing a duet of the two lovers that I first clasped her to my heart, and heard her soblike murmurs, which meant she loved me once and forever. If Zadaka had ever been ambitious and envious, as he used to say he had been in old days at Vienna, when he was the bosom friend of Mozart, he had certainly grown a different man now. He was never tired of practicing and hearing my opera. When I sat down and played my pet bits, he stood with his great china pipe, like the very god of music and Rhadamanthus rolled into one; and when Lisa sang Juliet's songs he stood and listened like Orpheus in the Elysian Fields, when Eurydice sings to him of their past sorrows and their present joys.

One summer evening we were seated under the vine outside the garden window, he with his pipe, I with my violin, and Lisa singing inside at the piano which stood near the window. It was getting dusk and the lamp was not lit. A nightingale, jealous of Lisa, was preluding on the linden in the garden.

"O Karl," said Lisa, as she concluded the song with a shake that seemed to defy the nightingale, and to have stolen all its harmony, "that is so beautiful. You will be a second Mozart. Now you shall have some coffee. I'll go and get the lamp, although you haven't been polite enough to give me an encore."

"Lisa!" I said, but she ran up stairs laughing.

"That girl loves you," said a voice close to my ear. It was Zadaka's. "There was love in that voice and in yours—but you do not want me to tell you that—youth and love, they are one. There is a tone of voice that love only can produce, it cannot be assumed; the greatest actress cannot learn those tones. It is the heart speaking, and the heart alone can produce that perfect harmony."

"How can I deny I love her?" I stammered, blushing crimson in the dark.

"It is that love that has raised you to genius. I felt sure it was; and I love you for loving her. But mind you marry me with her; for to part would be impossible. My dark moments then would overwhelm me;" his hand pressed my arm, and I felt it tremble; "it is all I can do now sometimes not to yield to despair. I have been ambitious, very ambitious; yet here I am in old age a poor forgotten music-master, drudging at the Philistine's wish and bearing proud fools' insults."

"But your art consoles you." I tried to cheer him.

"It is your success consoles me, my son, and the love that has sprung up like a beautiful Spring flower between you and Lisa. But you must succeed before I can give her, who is the core of my heart, to you. You must some day, too, hear my story; perhaps then you will care less for Lisa."

"I love you as a father," I said fervently. "No misfortunes of yours can lessen that love."

"If we can only get the Government Director to grant a public rehearsal for your opera, it is certain of success. Look; is there not something moving down that hazel walk—something dark?"

I looked, but saw nothing but the glowworms on a hazel bank. All beyond was now dark, and the only sound was a faint rustle of the leaves.

"You are sure you see nothing?"

"Yes."

"Ah, pardon me, I am old, and shaken in nerves, and have been overworking at my History of Sacred Music. Now listen: I cannot, must not, give Lisa to you till your income is secure. Public success can alone secure it—you must succeed. Look at me; my life is the result of imperfect success, or rather of success obtained by wrong means. But I must not talk of that now. Again that piercing pain in my head! I am bound to tell you, with the voice of experience that has become prophetic, that there are still crudities in your opera."

A pang went through me. Was I to again rearrange the overture?

"There is a certain sense of immaturity in parts which you cannot see, and therefore cannot amend. This solo is delicious, that duet is charming; and yet there is no incomparable solo and no duet so irresistible as to make the whole theatre rise, as they did at Papageno's song in the 'Magic Flute.' One spice more, one grain of something, would secure to you fame, fortune, and Lisa."

I trembled at these words, and felt some strange temptation to evil creeping over me. I was sure that the spirit of evil was urging me to something that would poison all my life, and covering the temptation with prizes of love and ambition almost irresistible.

A shudder passed from my heart to every limb. I did not answer.

Zadaka went on in a low monotonous voice, that seemed like a voice in a dream. "This opportunity lost, you will lose courage, and sink into the mere mechanists with whom you study, and whose faults I have striven hard to guard you from."

I hardly knew what to say. The solid ground under me seemed to have turned into a trap-door and let me through. I murmured some broken reproaches, some half groans, half complaints that he should have encouraged me so far on the ocean, and now left me adrift, soon to be a wreck.

"Nay, my son," he said, "let not your heart sink. There is genius in your work, but you know not the public as I do—it is a beast all eyes and ears, but without brains. They will hear you are young, and perhaps give but a faint and uncertain welcome; so that your opera may not be recognized as a remarkable work till you are gray-headed. I too shall leave music behind me that will, I think, some day be recognized; but what pleasure will my old bones feel from the green wreath thrown into my grave? You may one day lead the world; but you must make this first success sure."

"But how—see how I have toiled! what delight and youth I have thrown into this work! What—"

At this juncture, and before Zadaka could unfold the plan which I mistrusted, Lisa came dancing in with the lamp, and began to open the chessboard.

"Now, Karl; now, dear father, Karl and I are going to try the duet, 'When Summer eve begins to weave.'"

"Lisa," said her father gravely, "close the verandah door for a short time. I and Karl are talking about something serious."

Lisa closed the door with the sweet unquestioning obedience of her nature, and we were alone.

"How am I, Father Zadaka," I again broke out, "to insure this success? I have flown my shaft. I have done my best. I cannot wait for riper judgment. The work is the fruit of youth, and I offer it to the public as that. How—what—"

"Youth, youth, always dead out or in full flame. I—I am the great musician that carry the spell. Hear me. Years ago I was a fellow-student and bosom friend of the great Mozart. He gave me once, as the greatest treasure he could give, a half-written opera on the story of 'Francesca Di Rimini.' It contains some airs as exquisite as anything he ever wrote, but in a manner unusual with him, and more resembling Porpora. I value these as a very portion of my soul. I propose that we insert three of the best of these airs into your opera."

"Into—my—opera"—Satan himself was then speaking to me in the darkness—"Herr Zadaka!"

"Yes, yes, I say; I have no scruples in deceiving fools, who would let you be trodden to mud under their feet without pity. Insert these at the culminating parts of your opera, add one or two crudities to give them a resemblance to your work, let them rise like rockets into the higher world of genius, and so secure fortune, fame, and my treasure at one grasp. What do you say? It can never be discovered."

Lisa tapped at the window impatiently.

"You do not answer."

"How can I answer?"

"Suppose I have at this moment the Government permission for you to rehearse your opera?"

"I should still make the same answer."

"What! are you mad, to throw yourself down the precipice of poverty like this? Think of what you lose, and answer."

"I answer," said I, with my hand on the door into the lighter room, "that I will never obtain even such prizes by base means. You would not have employed them at my age. If I ever wear laurels, they shall be unstained. It shall be true fame or none that I win."

And as I said this I threw open the door into the dazzling light that confused me for an instant, and stepped as it were from Hades into Heaven. Lisa ran forward with a crown of jonquils that she had been twisting together, and laughingly crowned my head, then ran and sat down to the piano and played the first bars of a pompous march of triumph from "Judas Maccabæus." A moment after, with all her grace and strange Undine-like veerings from gayety to sadness, she leaped up and threw her arms round her father's neck.

"You look ill to-night, dear father," she said. "Does he not, Karl? He is working too hard at his book. Karl, you must help me burn all the pens."

"I have been anxious, my Lisa, about Karl and his success."

"Karl's success! why, he must succeed. Come, papa, supper is ready; and the curé and Babelschweitz will soon be here for the quartet we are to practice."

The family group at the supper-table made a picture worthy of Meissonnier. A lettuce, so deliciously cool and green, was ready in the bowl, and it was pleasant to see the epicurean care with which the old chapel-master blended the salad. The open piano, the sweet face of Lisa, and the fine Titian-like head of Zadaka, were reflected in miniature in the round mirror on the wall. The salad was just ready, and Zadaka was tossing it round with a little cry of triumph, when a violent knock was heard at the door, and in burst the irrepressible Babelschweitz, his gooseberry eyes staring wildly, his red hair, as usual, all in a rebellious tangle. He dragged with him the gentle old curé, his uncle, who was expostulating, half out of breath, at the rapidity of the entrance.

"Heisa, juchhei!" cried Babelschweitz. "Such news! Oh for a trombone to give it in appropriate music! Heisa for Karl Waldstein! The permission for the opera has come. It's all right, it's all right! O for ten thousand big cannon to announce the wonderful opera of Karl, the great young Karl!"

"God be thanked!" said Zadaka.

Lisa burst into tears of joy.

And I—what did I do? I was stunned. I sat down and buried my head in my hands. O, if I should fail! "Remember Zadaka's offer," whispered a voice. Babelschweitz danced round the room like a madman, then poured out wild cries of triumph from the suffering piano. It was a coronation day for me. "But ah! if you fail, my son!" the ugly voice kept saying.

III.—THE CAFE APOLLO.

The last private rehearsal of the opera by the students of the Conservatorium was an overwhelming success. There could be little doubt of victory if the audience was not prejudiced against my youth. Babelschweitz and his friends had insisted on the Apollo Club, to which we both belonged, giving me a supper in the private room of the Café Apollo, the great resort of students; and old Zadaka was to be the Chairman of the evening. I think from his manner he was glad that I had refused to do what I deemed dishonorable, and had trusted to myself alone. He seemed now to have little doubt of my success, and no trace of melancholy or disappointment lingered about him. His eyes rested with kindly humor on the noisy young students, and he appeared to relish their wild tricks, their outrageous enthusiasm, and to enjoy their uproarious songs, with absurd choruses, representing the cries of animals.

The supper was over, so were the part songs that accompanied each toast, and we were all pleasantly cheered with wine, without one glass too much having yet been taken. Babelschweitz, on the shoulders of a tall Swabian, both hidden under the same sheet, was playing the *Ghost* in "Hamlet," and answering through a speaking-trumpet the questions of the Danish Prince, which were all in the squeakiest falsetto.

Billows of laughter were rolling through the room, while an impromptu charivari band played an accompaniment to this extravagant duet. The old curé was, after great pressing, just pouring out the third glass of hock, (a most Sardanapalian act of revelry in him,) and we were now preparing for an impromptu incantation scene from "Der Freischütz." Babelschweitz as *Zamiel*, when the door opened, and Steiger and a stranger came in, and took their places, without greeting any one, near the door.

Steiger was never a pleasant sort of person, and he looked peculiarly disagreeable on this special night. He was a ferrety-faced malevolent man, who always seemed as if he were going to bite you—his eyes like a rat's, his forehead low, his complexion yellow with bile, his dress sordid and careless, his walk a distorted twist, his hands like claws, his hair like dead moss; altogether a man to avoid. The person with him was a tall, wiry French-Jew man, with a long face and a squint. Envy and malevolence—they might have stood for types of those passions, and their eyes seemed to cast a baleful influence as they passed round the table, provoking from every one *sotto-voce* expressions of dislike, anger, and contempt.

"Steiger, old fellow," said Babelschweitz, in a lull of the mad merriment, "you don't look well; lost your voice, quarreled with your tailor, or what is the matter? Pass him the bottle, Klopfenheim."

"Herr Steiger," said Zadaka, rising with dignity and true courtesy, "the Apollo Club drinks to you. Gentlemen, I propose the health of Herr Steiger, the accomplished author of 'First Studies for the Harpsichord.'"

The toast was drunk with tremendous "vivas" and clashes of instruments, but Herr Steiger did not rise to reply. When the clamors for Steiger actually grew violent, he rose slowly, and with a malignant glance at Zadaka,

"Gentlemen of the Apollo Club," he said, "I am surprised to find to-night, on this festival in honor of our young genius or our young failure of the future, a non-member in the chair, and more especially such a non-member. I have been before now accused of uttering slanders against this man; of trying, it was implied, to lower the reputation of a rival. I had my own reasons for those accusations and that dislike. I have found from the friend from Vienna who sits beside me, that this man goes by an assumed name. His real name he conceals, and why? Because it has been disgraced."

Zadaka seemed going to rush at his enemy, but I and Babelschweitz restrained and consoled him.

"Yes, I say disgraced, and when I tell you his infamous name, you will know that he is the incomparable villain who was everywhere believed in Vienna to have poisoned his friend—the divine Mozart—to conceal his thefts from him. That man, Antonio Salieri, sits there before you."

My blood turned icy with horror. I had heard of such a report as one generally believed in Vienna; but, even if it was true, how could Zadaka be Salieri? I had never even heard him mention Vienna. He had always spoken of Mozart with a love that bordered on idolatry, and a regret that was almost overwhelming. I urged him to rise and deny this disgraceful calumny, and I, with my own hands, would expel and challenge this slanderer.

To my horror Zadaka stood up, but he regarded me with vacant eyes, and uttered only incoherent words. He pointed to the closed door, and said:

"Who is that man in black, with the face turned from us, who is entering the door? He asks for me; he turns his face! It is Wolfgang! Wolfgang, do not repulse me! I am guilty. It is I—I my friend Franz—"

And as he said these terrible words, the old man staggered a step forward with hands upraised, and then fell heavily on the floor, as we all thought dead.

"See now," said Steiger, "if I calumniated the man. Karl Waldstein, you were well saved from such a father-in-law."

IV.—THE REQUIEM.

It was two days after the great triumph of my opera, the news of which had been the first sounds that broke on the ear of the old man, whose consciousness after his fit at the Café Apollo had but slowly returned. I was sitting with him one bright evening, soon after his return to reason, and Lisa, dear Lisa, to whom I was soon to be married, was gone to the curé to ask him to come and read to her father some prayers of the Church, when he awoke, and seeing me, sat up, and begged me to come nearer to him. I came and sat by the bed, holding his thin white hands.

"Ah, my son, my dear son!" he said, "you did right to rebuke my sin by refusing my request about your opera. You need not tell me you love Lisa, for you still love a poor disgraced wretch like me. Ah, you have a good heart, and heaven will smile upon you. Although, for all you know, I may be, as perhaps all Ratisbon now thinks me, the murderer of Mozart, yet still you watch and guard me with a faithful love, and all because I am the father of Lisa."

"Not for that alone," I said.

"No, you are grateful to me for what I taught you. Alas! what can talent teach genius? But I am no murderer, so you need not shudder when I touch you. My great sin was one of ambition, and its fruit fell on me and crushed me into poverty and obscurity. My time on earth is but short; hear me tell the tale briefly. I and Mozart were fellow-students and dear friends. At one time I surpassed him on the harpsichord, and even gained a prize for which he failed. A year later he flew past me in the race, and I grew envious. Still keeping his friendship, I raised secret intrigues to drive him from Vienna, where I dreaded his rivalry. I embittered his life; I helped to shorten it. I was ambitious, and despair made me long for his death. At last his heart ceased to beat with its full activity. I saw him grow hectic; in his eyes came a strange, unnatural fire. I feared, yet I rejoiced. I urged him to fresh studies, to more toil, to more passionate outbursts of his art, feeling that he was doomed to early death, and deceiving myself with the thought, inspired by Satan, that a few years more would raise me to fame. When, overpowered with fatigue, I urged him to more wine, unconscious almost of my own baseness. I see now my great wickedness, and how near to murder the devil led me. At last that fiery soul outwore its fragile tenement of clay. He sank, and in almost his last hours he gave me the fatal gift of two unfinished operas, the works of his youth. Again I was tempted, and fell. I set up openly as an imitator of my dead friend, and wove into my operas the airs which I had stolen and completed. My success at first was great. At last some Steiger of those days, jealous of me, reported that I used MS. of Mozart. Duplicates of two airs I had used were found at Madgeburg, and my secret was discovered. Then came that terrible rumor, and I changed my name and fled. Ah, do not despise me, lieber Karl. I have sinned deeply, but I have repented deeply. You have not suffered the temptations that I underwent. You were not a man of talent and ambition crushed by a genius whom you had once surpassed—you know not the bitterness of that. From the moment I stole those thoughts of Mozart's, if I had written the music they sing in heaven, I could never have raised myself to fame. The devil tempted me, and paid me as he always pays his victims, in base money that will not pass. Ah, my son, how, how I have suffered! How can I wish to live now but for you and Lisa. Where is Lisa?"

"She is gone to the curé's; she will soon return, dear father."

"Say that again. Yes, I have been a father to you, and have loved you as one. You will not forsake me! You will not let Steiger come here to insult a dying man!"

"If the beast comes in here, he shall go out by that window."

The old man was too feeble to speak, but he pressed my hand in gratitude.

"I see Lisa and the good old curé coming up the street. She has given him her arm. How beautiful she looks!"

"Thank God that I shall see her again before I die! I feel a strange, increasing weight at my heart. I feel through the darkness for the outstretched hand of God."

As I watched the now exhausted man, Lisa and the curé entered. We knelt in prayer around the bed of the old Chapel-master, and as we rose he blessed and embraced us one by one.

"Lisa, my darling," he said feebly, "go into the inner room and play me the 'Requiem' of Mozart. It breathes the very soul of Christian hope, and I read in it assurances of forgiveness and of peace. Weep not for me, Lisa. I am happy now. The guilt has been lifted like the mill-stone from my heart. I am at peace now. Karl"—and he joined our hands—"lead her to the inner room. I would hear some last strains of the music that I have loved so long. The curé will pray with me here."

Lisa was still weeping. I kissed her, and sat down myself at the piano; and then arose like an emanation the glorious music that the dying composer wrote for his own interment. Strange muffled processions full of despair seemed to pace past me through a world full of suffering and sorrow. Every variety of human grief the poet-thinker had embodied in those awful strains, broken by loud wailings and passionate outbursts of grief; but by degrees the music melted into light, and there diffused itself throughout the Requiem glimpses of ineffable brightness. Through the open doors of the tomb we saw the widening glory of the heaven where tears are wiped away from every eye. I had paused for a moment in a sudden relapse of grief, when a suppressed cry and a low call from the curé aroused both me and Lisa.

We hurried, and found the curé striving in vain to keep the old man in bed. He seemed wandering. His eyes were anxious but joyful in expression; he was stretching out his arms toward the door.

"Do you not see him?" he said. "There is Wolfgang there. Why do you not greet him, Lisa, Karl, Feinhart? He is no longer in funeral clothes, his face is bright with the glory of heaven; and see, he smiles and holds his hand out to me. Cruel, cruel, not to let me grasp it."

"Dear father," I said, "you only dream; there is no one there. See, I will open the door."

I opened the door, and the evening sun from the garden burst in as if a god had entered. As it deluged the room, the great flood of holy brightness fell full across the bed of the dying man.

"Yes, there he passes away into the light, smiling and beckoning to me. I am forgiven, I am free. The journey to the bright city has begun. Farewell, Lisa, core of my heart! Farewell, lieber, lieber Karl! Heaven bless and guide you as it has ever done! Farewell, dear brother! Wolfgang, dear Wolfgang, I follow!"

Then the head sank; a change passed over the face. It was the shadow of the wings of the Angel of Death. The old Chapel-master lay dead in the soft evening light, and in the full glory of the sunset we knelt round the bed and prayed for the passing soul.—*The Belgravia Annual.*

DOING BUSINESS IN PARIS.—Business in Paris commences at a very much earlier hour than in London. By 7 o'clock in Summer and 8 in Winter, business men who want to see other business men, stock brokers who want to see their clients, or merchants who want to conclude bargains, are up and on foot. The banks, it is true, do not open until 9 A. M., but in all the great financial establishments the heads of offices are at their posts, the letters are opened, and the campaign of the day decided upon, an hour earlier than this. From 8 A. M. to noon is the busiest time of the day. At the latter hour all who have not to be present at the Bourse go to breakfast, and consider that their hardest work is over. With business men in Paris breakfast is the heartiest meal in the day, and the time spent at it perhaps the most enjoyable of the twenty-four hours. They do not hurry themselves. Having been up since 7 or 8, and taken nothing more substantial than a cup of coffee and a roll, they are hungry enough by noon to do full justice to what is set before them. With hats and over-coats hung up, napkins deliberately spread on knee, and general take-it-easy appearance, they show a marked contrast to the London City man, eating his luncheon against time, and injuring his health, if not shortening his days, by the manner in which he gulps down his food. In Paris the *déjeuner* is a rest in the day's labor. The worst of the work is then over; what follows is merely child's play to what has gone before. Letters have to be written or signed; the result of the day's Bourse will have to be discussed, and plans for the next day have to be made. But the real head work—the talk by which a man makes this bargain, conciliates that creditor, or gets substantial security out of that debtor—is over, and the Parisian working brain is relaxed, and released from its worry for the day. The habits of the business man in Paris are as different from those of a London City man as it is possible to imagine. The former works to live; the latter lives to work. The Londoner, who day after day breakfasts at 8:30 A. M., goes in to town some four or five miles by rail, works incessantly from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and then returns home to eat a late dinner, go to bed, and recommence next day the self-same round of horse-in-the-mill work, can hardly be said to lead a joyous existence—at least, not in the eyes of a Parisian man of business, who would almost as soon be condemned to penal servitude as to lead such a monotonous life. The Bourse may rise or fall; exchange on London may be favorable or the contrary; the price of *articles de Paris* may be quoted at remunerative prices or at a dead loss in Berlin, your Paris man of business, in spite of whatever may happen, stops work at 5 P. M., the "absinthe hour," as it is called, when every right-minded Frenchman deems it his bounden duty to proceed to his favorite café, and there, with either absinthe, vermuth, bitters, or some other stimulant to appetite, to prepare his stomach for the great affair called dinner, which will follow about an hour later; for a little moderate and temperate preprandial drinking is quite as essential to the comfort and well-being of the Gaul as was the after-dinner port to the Englishman, or as is the after-dinner toddy to our friends north of the Tweed.—*Belgravia.*

A CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—The Lemming multiplies so rapidly that in the course of ten or twelve seasons food becomes scarce, and on the approach of some Winter when the food question has become one of life or death, the over-stocked market is relieved by an expedient unparalleled in its nature among four-footed animals. This singular little creature is so local in its habits, that, unless under the circumstances we are about to narrate, it never leaves the mountain regions to establish itself on the plains, where food is more abundant. The inhuman suggestion of a modern writer that our paupers should be packed into rotten ships, which should be sent out to sea and scuttled, is something like the method adopted by the Lemmings themselves, to avert the famine which threatens to annihilate the entire species. When the time for the settlement of the question of partial extermination for the benefit of the race, or total extermination by starvation can no longer be delayed, they assemble in countless thousands in some of the mountain valleys leading into the plains, and the vast army of martyrs being selected, they pour across the country in a straight line, a living stream, often exceeding a mile in length and many yards in breadth, devouring every green thing in their line of march; the country over which they have passed looking as if it had been plowed or burned with fire. They march principally by night and in the morning, resting during the day, but never seek to settle in any particular locality, however abundant food may be in it, for their final destination is the distant sea, and nothing animate or inanimate, if it can be surmounted, retards the straight onward tide of their advance. When the reindeer gets enveloped in the living stream, they will not even go round its limbs, but bite its legs until, in its agony and terror, it plunges madly about, crushing them to death in hundreds, and even killing them with its teeth. If a man attempts to stem the living torrent, they leap upon his legs; and if he lay about him with a stick, they seize it with their teeth, and hold on to it with such determined pertinacity that he may swing it rapidly round his head without compelling them to loosen their hold. If a corn or hay rick be in the way, they eat their way through it; and on arriving at the smooth face of a rock, they pass round it, forming up in close column again on the other side. Lakes, however broad, are boldly entered, and the passage attempted, and rivers, however deep and rapid, are forded, impediments in the water being as boldly faced as those on shore. They have been known to pass over a boat and to climb on to the deck of a ship, passing without stop or stay into the water on the further side. Their natural instincts are not in abeyance during this migration, as females are frequently seen accompanied by their young and carrying in their teeth some one which had succumbed to the fatigues of the march, which might not be stayed until the helpless one was recruited. Foxes, lynxes, weasels, kites, owls, &c., hover on their line of march and destroy them in hundreds. The fish in the rivers and lakes lay a heavy toll upon them, and vast numbers are drowned, and die by other accidents in "flood and field;" but the survivors, impelled by some irresistible instinct, press onward with no thought of stopping, until they lose themselves in the sea, sinking in its depths as they become exhausted, in such numbers that for miles their bodies, thrown up by the tide, lie putrefying on the shore. Comparatively few ever return to their native haunts, but there can be no doubt that some do so, as they have been seen on the return, pursuing their backward journey in the same fearless and determined manner as their advance.—*Temple Bar.*

NAPOLEON THE FIRST.—History has not represented the first Napoleon as he was in reality. Poets, private secretaries, courtiers, enthusiasts, enemies, and clamorers have drawn the portrait. We propose to examine his character from the point of view of physiologist and positivist. Napoleon was neither dark nor fair. He had dark chestnut hair, eyes gray, complexion of a pale brown, without any red in it, and a smooth skin. The brain was large; the skull belonged to the largest development ever known. His circulation was slow, the pulse counting forty beats a minute; he perspired little, and was insensible alike to heat and cold, hunger and thirst; his chest was prominent, and his limbs well proportioned; his height was five feet two inches. Of a lymphatic temperament, he could support alike excess of physical and intellectual exertion. It was a constitution of granite. Warm baths, coffee, and strong wines restored his circulation. His intellect was vast and many-sided, applying itself to details and generalizations; made up of prodigious memory that rapidly took account of place, number, and cause, and the bearings of things; a genius, in fine, eminently practical and positivist. Dissimulation, an extraordinary power of generalization, and a sluggish temperament, make up this wonderful man; these qualities are the sources of his greatness. He was a fatalist. Events are brought about by a power superior to human will, he said. There is neither good nor bad in the world. The morality of an action is to be judged by its expediency. Religions are human institutions, serving as a sort of vaccine to protect us against lower superstitions, to be defended, not in the interests of society, but in the interests of the priests. Such was his creed, and he naturally hated those who possessed a higher one. Consul, Emperor, prisoner, and exile, he hated philosophy and philosophers from first to last, and accused them of the misfortunes he had himself brought upon France—the failure of the Russian expedition, the sore discontent of the nation, and so on. "They believe neither in myself nor in my priests," he said, these metaphysicians, speaking of B. Constant, L. Chenier, Guignené, and others, who showed hostility to the Concordat, "and are good for nothing but to be thrown into a pond. Je les ai comme une vermine sur mes habits." It was natural that being, as he eminently was, a mystifier of the people, dazzling them with charlatanry and words, he should fear and hate the spirit of inquiry and independence. Thus, Tacitus was a mere writer of romance, Gibbon a brawler, because these two writers exposed the crimes of the Roman Emperors. Voltaire, Rousseau, Necker, de Staël, J. B. Say, Gall, Montlosier, Raynouard, Lemercier, were equally hateful to him, as were all writers ancient and modern who dared to think for themselves. For the exaltation of Cæsarism, he wanted the Roman history to be written over again, and maintained a host of littérateurs for that purpose—Barère, Mme. de Genlis, Fiérée, Montgaillard, Foulanes, Lacépède, &c. Authors who ventured upon criticism were either exiled or thrown into prison. Foreign books and journals were prohibited—and quite logically. Free thought treads down the structure of falsehood and mystification called Bonapartism. He loved noise, movement, martial life, drums, trumpets, and the destruction of life upon a large scale. Though circumspect in no small degree, he revealed this by one of his dispatches: "Sur une espace de lieue carrée, 9,000 à 10,000 cadavres, et 4,000 à 5,000 chevaux tués; tout cela avait plus de relief sur un fonds de neige." The East was the land of his dreams. There life is nothing; there, to use his own language, "on peut travailler au grand." To sum up the characteristics of Napoleon, he possessed one of the vastest intellects ever known, owing such superiority to his utter insensibility to impressions, his sluggish temperament, his wonderful faculty of combination and reasoning; war was to him a pastime; politics a personal affair only; he possessed neither religious, moral, nor political beliefs; he held the human race in profound contempt, and was the greatest egotist ever known; a man of prodigious aptitude for knavery and mystification, and for administrative power; an intellectual giant, who caused the retrogression of France and of all Europe, and who possessed one of the worst hearts that the history of the human race has disclosed. All lovers of progress ought to make a pilgrimage to Waterloo once in their lives: not to exult over the destruction of a French army, but to contemplate the spot where this great enemy of the human race fell a victim to his own excesses.—*Temple Bar.*

RABELAIS' RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.—We have little hesitation in pronouncing that Rabelais made some sort of a compromise between the opinions of the learned in his youth and the opinions held by most thoughtful men in his middle age. He was, as a very little acquaintance with his pages will show, an irreverent rather than a skeptical man. We believe Rabelais to have been a Christian, but neither a good Catholic nor a good Protestant. The license and hypocrisies of Catholic churchmen had offended him in his youth, and he reviled them with the whole strength of his copious vocabulary. Their subsequent cruel persecution of liberal opinions had aroused a stronger indignation, and even alarmed him for himself and his friends, and he assailed the Church with still fouler language. His tendency toward the Reformed doctrines is to be gathered less from his printed writings—from which even such prudence as he possessed would be careful to exclude heretical passages—as from his friendship with the Reformers and their friends, and from passages which might be multiplied from their writings. A single quotation from Calvin himself will suffice to prove how nearly, if not how entirely, he had embraced their doctrines: "Rabelais had," he says, "so admirably exposed the folly of the Papists (*Papistarum ineptias,*) that it is a thousand pities he ever relapsed into Popery." What was it that induced Rabelais to fall away from the Reformed Church, or if not quite that, to abuse Calvin and his followers so roundly as he has in his fifth book, wherein he calls them "*Demoniacles Calvins, imposteurs de Geneve*"—devil-possessed Calvinists, impostors of Geneva? His change of opinion, or cessation of toleration, in regard to the Reformers, whom he had previously regarded with favor, and the angry vehemence of his abuse of them, was, we have no manner of doubt, owing to Calvin's own treatment of Servetus. We have shown that Rabelais entertained a peculiar horror of the barbarous repression of heresy by the Catholics. When Calvin took a leaf out of their book, and, under circumstances of peculiar fanaticism, began the series of persecutions which eventually ended in the cruel putting to death of Servetus, it is easy to imagine the horror which would be roused in the mind of the humane and liberal-minded Rabelais. There is every reason to believe that the above-quoted passage was written after this new intolerance in the Reformers had begun. We are afraid, however, that age, and the waning of enthusiasm which goes with it, and a self-indulgent nature, had no small part in inducing some sort of conformity to the faith in which orthodoxy was now beginning to be unrelentingly enforced. Notwithstanding Rabelais' apparently careless and unreserved utterances, it is extremely difficult to arrive at any exact definition either of his political, religious, or philosophical opinions. A dozen passages from his book, and as many and more trustworthy ones from his correspondence, might be adduced to show that he was a sincere if not a pious Christian; and yet we have marked quite as many in his printed works which throw doubt and even ridicule upon even such a fundamental doctrine as the immortality of the soul. In truth, the man wore a mask during all his life, and his true thoughts and true feelings only occasionally show beneath the disguise of the mime and the buffoon which necessity—not a disagreeable one to him—made him adopt.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.—It may be doubted whether there is anything so peculiarly ours as English country-house life. When, toward the end of September or the beginning of October, people begin to open their houses and ask their friends to come and see them, a study of life is presented which has many interesting points essentially its own. It is not merely in the advantages of the country for enjoyment; it is not merely in the English fondness for out-door amusement and exercise, or, in spite of all that is said, the wonderful aptitude of the climate for this fondness; it is not merely in the plenitude of occupations which the laws and customs of England allow to all who have time and money to spare; nor is it merely in the amount of time and money which many Englishmen have to spare; but it is in a combination of these and other similar characteristics that the great pleasure of English country-house life may be found. As a race, English people are rich, are hospitable, are gregarious, are fond of their home associations, are given to strong exercise, and like fresh air; so it is not a marvel if at least half the year is given up to country life and country society. It is not, however, the object of this paper to give a traveler's description of English country life, but rather to suggest the existence of certain peculiarities which have insensibly grown up or are growing up within it, and to point out some changes which the advance of years has brought about. Perhaps the greatest distinguishing mark of the present generation, as compared with those that have preceded it, lies in the means which exist for rapid communication. Traveling is rapid, the facilities for ordinary correspondence are enormous, and those for extraordinary correspondence are increased by the development of telegraphy. The result is that we live far more rapidly than our fathers did; and the effect on country habits is greater than it might appear at first sight. When posting was the principal means of locomotion, a country house visit was a lengthened affair. No host and hostess thought of asking their friends to come and see them in Devonshire or Westmoreland unless they could stay a month. But now that there is no part of England more than twelve hours from London, and few parts of the United Kingdom more than twenty-four, country-house visits are matters of a few days. "People are coming to us," not in September, or in October, or at Christmas, but "from Tuesday to Saturday." The inside of a week is the limit of a stay for one who does not wish to run the risk of overdoing a welcome or being presented with the satirical name of "staymaker." In Scotland, indeed, the case is different. Perhaps from the greater distance, or may it be from the exceeding hospitality of Scotch houses, it is still not unusual for visits to be prolonged beyond the five days which have become conventional in England. Two things follow from this. One is that hosts and hostesses of the present day think it necessary to provide some special entertainment for their guests, and hesitate to ask them unless some such entertainment is in store. "We are going to have a county ball;" or "We are going to shoot our coverts" or "The races take place;" or "There is to be a regatta"—these are the inducements habitually held out, and not unfrequently considered to be necessary additions to an invitation. The prolonged stay which enabled the guest to share in the ordinary life of his host no longer exists; and in its place is the hurried scramble of amusement after amusement which partakes far more of the restlessness of London than the quietude of the country. It is at least open to serious doubt whether, even if there is any element of truth in the supposition that people always want to be amused. There may, indeed, be a set of men who, if there is no hunting, shooting, fishing, or racing, find time hang heavy on their hands. Such men are utterly unable to appreciate the pleasures of society for society's sake. Without an immediate object to suggest conversation, conversation with them is an impossibility. Men who look upon Christmas Day as "every bit like a Sunday without *Bell's Life*," find any day on which there is no special provision for their entertainment pass slowly and wearily. But this class is not numerous, though its number is apt to be increased by the rapidity of living already referred to. By far the larger number of men and women are quite able to be happy in the society of their friends, in quiet enjoyment of the physical and intellectual pleasures which need no providing. Let all those be canvassed whose departure from London at the end of July is as much a matter of course as their return at the end of February, and it will be a great question whether the pleasantest country-house visits will be found to be that in which there was a ball on Tuesday, a lawn meet on Wednesday, a battue and dance on Thursday, and *tableaux vivants* on Friday, or that in which ten days or a fortnight were spent in everyday occupations and everyday pleasures.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A CURIOUS CUSTOM AMONG THE KABYLES.—There is a very curious custom prevalent among the Kabyles called the *anaya*, which they all equally respect. The *anaya* is both a passport and a safe conduct, with this difference, that instead of its being delivered by the legal authority of any constituted power, every Kabyle has the right to give it. Not only is the foreigner or stranger who travels in Kabylia under the protection of the *anaya*, free from violence during his journey, but he is also temporarily able to brave the vengeance of his enemies or the penalty due for an anterior crime. The Kabyles rarely confer it on people who are unknown to them; they only give it once to a fugitive; they regard it as worthless if it has been sold, and any one who obtains it by stratagem incurs the penalty of death. In order to prevent fraud the *anaya* is usually made known by an ostensible sign. The person who confers it delivers at the same time, and as an extra guarantee, an object well known to belong to him, such as a gun or a stick. Sometimes he sends one of his servants, or even accompanies his protégé himself. The value of the *anaya* is in proportion to the quality of the person who gives it. Coming from a Kabyle of an inferior position, it will be respected in his village and in the immediate neighborhood; but if it is given by a man who is esteemed in an adjoining tribe, it will be renewed by a friend, who will substitute his own for it, and so on until the traveler reaches the end of his journey. If it is given by a Marabout, its value is unlimited. While a Kabyle chief can only give his protection within the circle of his own government, the safe-conduct of a Marabout reaches even to places where his name is unknown. Whoever is the bearer of it can travel all through Kabylia without fear of molestation, whatever may be the number of his enemies or the nature of their grievances against him. He will only have to present himself to the Marabouts of the different tribes, and each will hasten to do honor to the *anaya* of the preceding Marabout, and replace it by his own. A Kabyle has nothing so much at heart as the inviolability of his *anaya*. In giving it he engages not only his own personal honor but also that of his relatives, his friends, his village, and, in fact, the tribe to which he belongs. A man who would not be able to find a friend to aid him in avenging himself for a personal insult, could cause the entire population of his village to rise if it were a question of his *anaya* being disrespected. It is extremely rare that that ever happens, but tradition has, nevertheless, preserved to posterity a memorable example of it. As the story runs, a friend of a *Zouaoui* presented himself one day at his house and asked for the *anaya*. In the master's absence, the wife, who was rather embarrassed, gave the fugitive a dog which was well known in that part of the country. Shortly after he had left, the dog, covered with blood, returned alone. The inhabitants of the village assembled, and, following the traces of the animal, discovered the traveler's body. They declared war to the tribe upon whose territory the crime had been committed, a great deal of blood was shed, and the village which was compromised in the quarrel bears even to this day the name of *Dacheret-el-Kelba*, "The village of the dog."—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

CURIOUS WILLS.

The latest number of the *Illustrated London News* has, under the above title, the following article: "The dread of being buried alive has led many testators to give very particular directions as to the steps to be taken before the burial of their bodies to make sure that life is totally extinct. Some of these directions are very strange, but are so effectual for the purpose for which they were given that, if faithfully carried out, all possibility of doubt would be removed about their being, when afterward buried, absolutely dead. The testator must have been as dead as the celebrated Marley, 'dead as a door-nail,' if, previously to his interment, he had, in accordance with his will, his head cut off or his jugular vein opened; and there are several wills directing one or the other of these to be done. Equally efficacious must have been the device of another testator, who directed his heart to be pierced through with a red hot iron. Mr. John Jacob Daniel Weiss, a surgical instrument maker of the Strand, whose will was proved in 1844, gave very precise directions on the subject, about which there is just a little touch of his business. He says: 'And, lastly, it is my express desire that on my death a surgeon shall be called in by my executors, who shall place a [illegible] needle four inches long through my heart, which shall remain there, and be presented with a ring of the value of five guineas for his trouble.' Mr. James William Freshfield, by his will, proved in 1864, well states the very natural and common feeling on the matter, and gives it as a reason for special caution to be taken: 'I have long desired,' he says, 'to make arrangements to guard against the possibility of premature interment, and have taken great care to avert a consequence so dreadful in every case in which I had a right to interfere. I therefore desire that, previous to my interment, my body may be opened and the heart effectually separated, and returned into the body.' A most singular condition was attached to the gift of several freehold and copyhold cottages and fields by the will of Henry Trigg, grocer, of Stevenage, Herts, proved in the Archidiaconal Court at Huntingdon in October, 1724. They were given to his brother Thomas upon condition of his fulfilling his wishes with respect to the laying of his body. These wishes are thus expressed: 'And as to my body, I commit it to the west end of my hovel, to be decently laid there upon a floor erected by my executor upon the purlin for the same purpose, nothing doubting that at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God.' The legatee was to lose his legacy if he neglected or refused to lay the body where so desired. However, he seems to have taken care to get his legacy, for we believe the remains of the testator are still upon the purlin or rafters at the west end of his hovel. A new way to pay old debts was discovered by Mr. Freidrich Adolph Zimmerman, whose will we have before had occasion to refer to. After directing payment of certain debts he goes on to say: 'To a certain English lace-maker, however, named Steinbach, who pretends that I still owe him $147, I bequeath my recently-written novel, *The Son without a Father with Two Mothers*.' Whether the creditor gave a receipt for the debt on getting his manuscript, whether he was satisfied with it, and whether it vindicated its paradoxical title, we know not; but, as we have never heard of the work being published, we suspect Mr. Steinbach would rather have had his $147 in cash. Thrifty people like to encourage thrift in their descendants, and often try, by the conditions imposed in their wills, to compel it. We should hardly have thought it was necessary to enforce its observance in Yorkshire; but a Yorkshire postmaster and letter-carrier left his second-best suit of clothes to one of his sons for his own wear, but if he should make merchandise of them or not produce them to the executors at the end of two years he was to forfeit a legacy of £5, which was directed to be placed in the savings bank in the meantime."

A NEBRASKA ROMANCE.

A projected elopement in the far West the other day met with an interruption which must have made its successful termination all the more agreeable to the parties. The San Francisco *Alta* tells the story: "A young couple entered the cars at Omaha, and were assigned to the section designated on their tickets. So far, it was only the ordinary case of a bridal party on the usual tour. The bride (for so the young lady was at once classified by the other lady passengers) was prepossessing, complaisant, and evidently devoted to her liege lord. The groom was young, tolerably handsome, and very proud of the trusting young woman nestling by his side, and so they passed the very delightful hours that intervened before reaching Grand Island, but here their dream of happiness was suddenly disturbed! A middle-aged man bustled into the car, and as he confronted the young couple, there was a look of astonishment on the part of the young man, and a scream of terror on the part of the young lady. The intruder was the step-father of the young lady, who was not yet a bride, but hoped to be on reaching the first station where an office could be found to perform the ceremony that would unite her to the man of her choice. A few threatening words from the irate father caused the brave young knight to succumb and leave the train, his weeping affianced giving herself reluctantly to the charge of her father. But though defeated, the young knight was not subdued, for he silently stole away to the baggage-car, told his sad tale to the sympathetic baggage-master, was permitted to ride concealed among the trunks, and when the train reached Sacramento he managed to apprise his sweetheart of his presence in time to whisk her away and get the knot tied before the parent discovered that the young man had been a fellow-passenger all the time that he supposed him to be in the neighborhood of the Missouri River."

LARGE BEQUESTS.

The late Sidney Clarke, of Cincinnati, left $300,000 to the American Christian (Disciples) Missionary Society. Rev. D. S. Burnet, a native of Dayton, who died several years ago, left Chicago property to the same society which is now worth $200,000. Both of these gentlemen also made large contributions to the Central Christian (Disciples) Church in Cincinnati. Mr. Burnet gave $10,000 and Mr. Clarke a larger sum.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA AND ELSEWHERE.

The earthquakes do not lie much in our way as journalists. They do not come home to us, so to speak, like the other natural outbreaks, such as hurricanes and conflagrations. Neither the traditions of our people, derived from the northern parts of Europe, nor our experiences on this new continent, have tended to make us familiar with these formidable elements of time and chance which happen to all men in the middle and southern latitudes of our own and other divisions of the earth. The telluric movements we have had in some parts of North America have been "shudderings," as it were, rather than earthquakes, and very deficient in the terror and tragic dignity that accompany such things elsewhere. Our greatest event in that line seems to have been the series of movements in the valleys of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Arkansas, which occurred in the year 1811. There have been several perceptible shocks in other parts of the country; and some old Knickerbockers have talked of one in our own Island of Manhattan; a performance that did no mischief, and has therefore no hold on the general memory.

Meantime, however, a fact has occurred which qualifies the foregoing observations. It is the "great hot" of California which, along with its gold, gave the nation the privilege of having earthquakes of the strongest and most disastrous order—those that break up the solid ground and level the houses and walls of cities. Of this our readers had a reminder, the other day, in the quotation from the Yreka (Cal.) *Journal*, which narrated the shocks felt in California and Oregon on the 22d ult. Men's interest in these paroxysms of nature is always very lively, even in those places where the shocks occur very frequently, as in Central and South America. The dread uncertainty about the causes producing them predisposes the mind to fear the worst—some outbreak more dreadful than anything known before. That uncertainty has been lessened in some degree by the men of science; but not in any very conclusive way; and the popular mind, on the subject, is pretty much what it was two thousand years ago. The modern opinion, expressed by such men as Humboldt, Lyell, Gay Lussac and other good authorities is, that those commotions are based upon the condition of the centre or nucleus of our globe. It is generally taught that the earth's surface is a comparatively thin crust above the hot liquid matter which composes the great mass of the planet—a belief sufficient in itself to account for the natural terror which accompanies any sort of earthquake. It is also shown that the crust of the earth, some forty or fifty miles thick, grows warmer the further down it extends to that central *pyriphlegethon* of seething matter, which is "hot enough to melt granite," according to Humboldt, the increase of heat in the descent being about one degree Fahrenheit for every space of sixty feet. The gases of this matter, working along with the rocky masses and the cavities of the crust, and mixed up in some terrible kind of chemistry with the waters of the seas and rivers trickling through the fissures of the earth, are held adequate to produce all the various effects of earthquake, wherever they occur. It will be observed that they occur most frequently and powerfully in mountain ridges. They always haunted and loved the Andes, the Cordilleras and the Sierras of the world. Our great American earthquakes of both continents are propagated along the crests and ridges that run from Patagonia up to Oregon, and it has been noted that their mouths or spiracles, the volcanoes, are nearly all on the western sides of these ridges, and facing the Pacific Ocean. Earthquakes seem to need the element of water as well as that *pyriphlegethon* of the centre, and the rocky cavities of the upper crust. An Irish Bishop of Cloyne, George Berkeley, traveling about Italy, near a hundred and fifty years ago, was apparently the first to suggest that volcanoes, which always associate themselves with our idea of earthquakes, are probably assisted by the action of water; and it is certainly a notable thing that the most vehement of these fire-vents are near the sea. They seem to be the spiracles through which the earthquake-force expends or relieves itself. When the smoking breath of Tungaragua and Cotopaxi, in the Andes, ceases to come out, the struggles of earthquake are sure to follow. In 1797, the volcano of Pasto, in the Andes, suddenly ceased to give out its usual columns of smoke and heated air, and then came the terrible shaking of the hills which destroyed the City of Riobamba, and 40,000 of its inhabitants. This remarkable rule or coincidence has been noted in a great number of places. For the rest, all the strongest and grandest phenomena of earthquakes have been found among the mountain peaks in every quarter of the globe. No doubt those commotions take place in or under some level countries; but, as Humboldt, Boussingault, and others have shown, their favorite conditions, so to speak, are the rocky gatherings and fissures intermingled in the vast mountain masses. Our Eastern sea-board has known very few earthquakes, while California, lying between the Sierras and the sea, has had a great many, thousands of which have, no doubt, passed without record. It has been calculated that the recorded earthquakes of the world, from 1600 B. C. to the present time, amount to between six and seven thousand. But it is stated that nearly one-half of that number took place in the first fifty years of this century, a fact which leads to the natural conclusion that the apparent increase has been owing to the increased facility of observing and publishing such events. Very probably the world knows nothing of its greatest earthquakes. They have "reeled unheededly away" in the midst of solitude, or witnessed only by the frightened savages of some forgotten tribes of men. Then we are to remember that numbers of silent earthquakes have taken place under the ocean waters; a conclusion justified by the rushing of sea-waves, without wind, on various coasts of the world, as well as by the bursting up of sea-volcanoes here and there. Prof. Bache says the sea-waves of the earthquake at Simoda, in Japan, (1854,) rolled across the broad space of the Pacific, and registered themselves in the Coast Survey of Oregon and California.

As regards the action of earthquakes in producing tremor and sound, Mr. Mallet, a good authority, concludes that the first impulses come from a focal cavity in the earth, rise directly to some spot on the surface, and then expend themselves laterally in the crust of the globe, traversing it in many directions with a rapidity calculated to be about half as great as that of a cannon-ball. Scientists have classed their earthquakes. A first-class commotion makes itself felt over a space of 1,000 miles in diameter; and of those about fifty were noted in the first fifty years of this century—a grand earthquake breaking out somewhere every year. The renowned catastrophe of Lisbon (1755) originated in the Atlantic, the force-undulations coming to dry land obliquely, and laying the buildings of the city level. The movement was propagated into most countries from Algiers to Iceland. Ten days after the shock, the rolling sea told of it in the West Indies; and lesser shocks were at the time felt in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Mr. Mallet thinks the earthquake "force" is active for thirty miles downward in the "crust." The disturbance at such depths must be tremendous, when its effects can show themselves so formidably on the surface of the ground.

As has been observed, the number of recorded earthquakes has greatly increased of late years—those of one year helping to drive the preceding out. Yet a few may be remembered from some general conclusions that may be gathered from them. In March, 1871, there were several shocks of earthquake felt in the northern counties of England and the lake country. About the same time the Hawaiian group of islands was shaken by something still more terrible, which did its work in three great shocks, especially felt at Honolulu. The terror was intense, the animals feeling it as well as their owners. The dogs were silent during the paroxysm, but when it ended they all howled together, as if their suspended faculties had come back to them. It was thought at the time that an earthquake-force, working far down in the heated strata, had produced those results both in England and Hawaii. About the same time (March) Mr. Valey, of our Eastern Coast Survey, announced that several powerful currents of electricity were detected in the two Atlantic cables. He thought they were effects of "subterranean lightning." In the beginning of 1872 a strong tremor was perceptible in New-England and the valley of the St. Lawrence, its limits being the ocean at Portland, in Maine, and places two hundred miles north-east of Quebec. The shaking was felt most at the latter city. In February, several shocks were felt at Venona, Mich., and at Cairo, Ill. On 6th of March Prussia and Saxony felt the movement of some underground convulsion. On the 20th, California and Nevada were visited, the shocks being felt on the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada and in the valleys of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Tulare. They were also felt in Mexico. At Independence, Cal., adobe houses were thrown down and many lives lost. Elsewhere the ground was thrown up into ridges, rocks were rolled from high peaks, old springs choked up and new ones made. Thirty distinct shocks were felt almost everywhere along the Sierra slopes and bases. Prof. J. D. Whitney thought they originated full fifty miles down from the axis of the mountain range. A few days subsequently (30th March) the City of Antioch, in Syria, was nearly destroyed and 1,600 of its inhabitants perished, in a shock that was felt from the Euphrates to the coast of the Mediterranean. In a week Antioch had another shock which destroyed seven persons.

In January of this year (1873) an earthquake at Soonghur, in Baroda, (East Indies,) did great damage and killed 1,500 persons. On the 3d of February there was a convulsion in the old Isle of Samos, destroying lives and property. In March occurred the powerful shock which prostrated the City of Salvador, in Central America. The inhabitants, knowing the nature and history of that ground, took refuge in the open country and so escaped. In June the sub-Alpine country to the north of Venice felt the movements of a *terremuoto*. The California and Oregon earthquakes, with which we began this paper, took place on the 22d of November. Considering the damage done on the surface by those underground monitors, it is pleasant to think that the hot central mass which produces them is growing cooler by degrees, and thus losing its virulency, and that earthquakes may yet be as obsolete as the mastodons and *deinotheria*. But, as the change will require time, since the hardening of our upper crust has already taken up, as we are told, about one hundred millions of years, the consideration can hardly be very consoling after all, save to those whose expectations are of the most sanguine order.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A German, having but one arm, (the other lost in the war, as he said,) stating that his family was in great distress, has imposed upon several ladies in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. This man represents himself as having been a piano-forte maker, and wanted money to save a sewing-machine (on which $10 was due to the agent) from being taken away from his daughter. Those who give away money without investigation are hereby cautioned against this impostor by

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE GALAXY LECTURES AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to reply to Mr. McGeachy's communication of last Saturday: That when parties engage to deliver lectures at a certain place and time, and alter such arrangements solely to suit themselves, they, in the first place, break the conditions of their agreement, and, in the second, establish new rules of courtesy. The panic may have caused a reduction from $9 to $5, but the cause of a further rebate to half the original charge is not stated, which suggests, rather forcibly, that a second reason might not strengthen the first. When the first reduction was published, free admission to "extra lectures and concerts" was promised to $9 subscribers. A concert called the "First" was given, as also was one extra lecture, but I was not aware till now that the management had adopted *multum in parvo* as their motto.

The announcement at one of the lectures that the audience had narrowly escaped being turned away under a false pretext, and not long afterward were actually sent off, certainly did not tend to increase confidence in the undertaking. In my opinion, the management owes some redress for the past and guarantee for the future. Yours,

SUBSCRIBER TO GALAXY COURSE.

MADISON AVENUE, Monday, Dec. 8, 1873.

TWEED AND GOULD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Tweed is doomed to twelve years in the Penitentiary, Gould is still at large. The Tammany chief plundered the City and State; the Erie President stole a railroad, and appropriated its revenues to his own use. The punishment of the "Boss" of the Tammany Ring wipes a disgraceful stain from the escutcheon of the Empire State, but the dark blot the Erie thieves have made on the credit of the nation remains, and will remain, so long as Jay Gould is allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

Gould was financial adviser to the Tammany leaders, and Tweed, as a member of Gould's Directory, shared in the spoils of Erie. The plunder of Erie and of the City Treasury was "pooled" in the great gold conspiracy of 1869, for the purpose of raising the millions necessary to move Tammany on to Washington, and to make the Erie Road Gould's private property. The millions plundered from the City have been traced. Where are the millions stolen from the Erie stockholders? Fisk died and made no sign. Why? On one side of his death-bed sat Tweed—on the other Gould! (Remember how Watson, the "Ring" Auditor, died.) But, after all, the secrets of Tammany did not die with Watson—nor the secrets of Erie with Fisk.

Tweed is punished—why should Gould still snap his fingers at the law? Why are the proofs of Gould's guilt withheld by the so-called "reformers" who reign in his stead? Samuel Lothrop Motley Barlow, the leading spirit of the present Erie Ring, boasted that he had discovered, by the records of the corporation, that Gould had stolen nine millions of dollars. Gould confessed that he had stolen that amount, and agreed to "make restitution." Why were the hounds of justice lured off the scent? What is the secret history of the shameful compromise between Gould and his successors?

If the Barlow board received nine millions from Gould, what has been done with the money? If they did not receive nine millions from Gould, why did they give him a release? Did Gould fool Barlow, or has Barlow fooled the Erie stockholders? Light, more light, gentlemen of the Erie "reform" management! If Gould was, indeed, guilty of stealing nine millions, then the parties who compromised with him are guilty of compounding felony.

One swallow does not make a Summer. Tweed is in the Tombs, but Gould—the confessed thief of nine millions, if Barlow is to be believed—is still enjoying his ill-gotten gains in his palace on Fifth avenue. The disgrace of Tammany rule was confined to the City and State, but the Erie robbers have tarnished the honor of the nation, and lowered American credit in every mart in Christendom.

In the height of their power Tweed and Gould were linked together. Justice demands that they should be linked now.

NEMESIS.

NEW-YORK.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the position you have taken in reference to the reintroduction of corporal punishment in our public schools is one that commands respect for modesty from all thoughtful readers, your ground being that it is a question that had better be left to the judgment of the school-masters, you will, perhaps, allow one who is a graduate from one of these public schools, and an ex-teacher in them of five years' standing, to give the public some of his observations and experience.

It was my good fortune to be a pupil of Grammar School No. 35, when Mr. Thomas Hunter, now the honored President of the Female Normal College, was Principal; it was our boast to have a daily attendance of more than one thousand boys, and whipping was then allowed. Yet, during my time, not one of us was ever whipped, and what may seem singular to the advocates of this relic of barbarism—flogging—no school excelled ours in discipline or scholarship, as the records of the Board of Education will show. The question then arises, How was all this accomplished? In the first place, I believe we had none but the most experienced teachers—men and women who had learned their profession as a clergyman, a lawyer, or a physician learns his; whose knowledge, not only of the studies taught, but of human nature had been developed, nurtured, and made fit for successful use by years of experience. Secondly, we had a Principal who inspired teachers and scholars, the youngest as well as the oldest, with a love for discipline and study. We boys were taught to realize that we did not come to school to try a teacher's patience or test his or her temper. Occasionally an exceptional character did come to the surface, but it was found there were many other ways of correcting him. If "moral suasion"—a much-abused expression—a warning to himself, and after that to his parents, did not bring him to terms, he was publicly reprimanded, a punishment that few boys did not dread; for it is an undeniable and a creditable fact that the American boy of the present day has honor to which you can successfully appeal. If this had failed—and I believe it never did—he would have been dismissed.

It may be objected that this experience relates to a class of boys who, as a rule, have good home influences, and that therefore this method of government cannot be applied to boys of the lower grades of society. In answer, let me briefly say that for five years I taught in a school made up chiefly of the youth of "Mackerelville," many of whom to my certain knowledge, knew nothing of home influence. Yet, after six months' experience, I never found it necessary to have a boy flogged; and twice refused to sign a petition such as that now before the Board of Education. The conclusion I draw is this: Procure first-class teachers for all the grades—men and women trained for their work, possessing culture, refinement, and conscientousness; do not fill positions with the favorites of unprincipled politicians, and you *can* dispense with a system, the abolition of which has added so much glory to our unrivaled system of public instruction.

A CLERICAL VOICE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1873.

OUR FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Disavowing any desire to add another to the list of foolish propositions which have emanated from the brains of those whom I once supposed to be financial wiseacres, I will venture to propose for your consideration a problem for the solution of which I must acknowledge myself incompetent.

As your correspondent "Knickerbocker" has already made manifest his knowledge of financial statistics, as well as his ability to draw inferences therefrom, may I not anticipate from him (if not from yourself) a demonstration of the fallacy of my assumptions, and also of the problem herein presented. I doubt not that he will be interested in anything that will help him to discover an explanation of the causes which have served to retard the culmination which he so confidently expected to occur prior to the meeting of Congress; and I shall be gratified if upon examination my position shall be found to be correct, and the solution of the problem I have presented shall but confirm the truth of my position.

The problem which I offer for solution is, What is the percentage of depreciation of "legal tenders," if any, in consequence of the manipulations of the "Gold Room?" The position which I have assumed is, that all but a very small percentage of the legal-tender currency of the country is now intrinsically worth more than gold, and that the small percentage referred to is intrinsically worth as much as gold. In explanation of my reasons for assuming the position above mentioned, I will state a few facts, confining myself, however, to such as relate more especially to the small percentage of "greenbacks," which I consider to be worth about par in gold. I do not deem it necessary to illustrate the obvious truth that "greenbacks" may have different values in different places, although they may have the same nominal value everywhere; the same may be said of gold coin.

To come to the facts, I will state that by a practical experience I have learned that, if I wish to buy a bill of exchange on Europe, I must first purchase the gold with which to pay for the "exchange," and if I buy the gold from a dealer who sells over the counter, I must pay the usual premium of one-eighth of one per cent. over and above the price last quoted on the "Gold Room" indicator. Again, whenever I sell a bill of exchange, I receive the gold, and sell it to the dealer at a discount of one-eighth of one per cent. below the last "Gold Room" quotation. The same thing occurs in connection with Custom-house business: I must pay the same premium for the gold with which to pay duties. And again, the gold which I receive for interest on United States bonds must be sold at the usual discount. The one-eighth of one per cent. more than the "Gold Room" price I must always pay, and one-eighth of one per cent. less than the "Gold Room" price I must always accept. If the sum of gold which I wish to buy or sell is sufficiently large, I may prefer to buy or sell through a broker in the "Gold Room." My experience in so doing has taught me that even for the sum of $5,000, with the quotations fluctuating but an eighth of one per cent., (say, for instance, between 109½ and 109⅝,) I cannot buy better than at 109⅝, and cannot sell better than at 109½, from which sum is still to be deducted the broker's commission, an amount which varies according to agreement. My impressions are that one-eighth of one per cent. upon all the "gold business" is a very moderate allowance. By the term "gold business" I mean the sum total of imports and exports, (which are all settled upon a gold basis,) the payments for duties, and the receipts from the Treasury for gold interest and gold sales. In addition to the commissions paid on purchases and sales of gold, and the differences lost by merchants and gained by the gold-dealers in consequence of the fluctuations of the premium, there is to be estimated the commissions and differences for account of speculators, and the sum total will show the amount that is paid annually to gold brokers and dealers, and is the penalty that is paid because of the difference between gold and greenbacks.

If the sum total of this gold broker's annual tax upon greenbacks should be calculated in relation to the annual value of the services rendered by the greenback currency, it is my opinion that it will be found that it absorbs a percentage of the services of the greenbacks, (reckoning said services at six per cent. per annum,) sufficient to equal the present premium on gold.

Or, if we assume that all the gold business of the country is in reality transacted with a certain amount of gold, say twenty millions of dollars, more or less, and that upon the currency necessary to do said gold business there is a gold broker's tax of two millions annually, said tax would equal the present premium. As the amounts I have named are merely in illustration of my position, they are not to be considered as estimates. Pleading entire ignorance of the actual amounts, I shall hope to see them supplied, at least approximately, by your able correspondent "Knickerbocker," and shall await confidently a solution of the problem which I have above proposed.

L.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

The Britton investigation was resumed yesterday in Samuels' Assembly Rooms, in Washington street, Brooklyn. Testimony was taken for about an hour on the charges growing out of the election-fraud cases. The supplementary charge, alleging that Mr. Britton had unlawfully caused the imprisonment of the City editor of a New-York morning paper, so often alluded to during the progress of the investigation, was next taken up. The testimony elicited for the defense was substantially the same as that adduced before Judge Fancher in New-York. Judge Gilbert testified that there was an interval between the time of the order for the commitment of the prisoner and the time when his signature was affixed to the document. Associate Justice Stillwell swore that after he signed the commitment he saw the prisoner in the Court-house. Barnet Johnson, Associate Justice, who also signed the final commitment, swore that he attached his signature twenty-five minutes before 10 o'clock, and that ten minutes later he saw the prisoner in the Court-house. The foreman and several members of the Grand Jury before whom Mr. Shanks, an editor of the *Tribune*, committed the contumacy for which he was imprisoned on the application of Mr. Britton, flatly contradicted the testimony of Shanks, given some days ago, to the effect that he had been interrupted when he had given the initials of the name of one witness and was about to disclose the names of several others. They testified that he was not prevented from giving any of those names. Judge Pratt testified that Mr. Britton was a most efficient District Attorney, and had always, as far as he knew, discharged the duties of his office with ability and prompt business-like regularity. The Risbeck case was then taken up, and Mr. Britton explained at length why he had been prevented up to the present from having Risbeck indicted. The investigation was then adjourned until to-morrow.

HENRY BERGH OUT WEST.

During the past week Mr. Bergh has delivered lectures at Cleveland, Toledo, Ohio, Chicago, St. Louis, Missouri, Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati. At the latter place he addressed an audience of over 1,600 persons. Among those present were the members of the Constitutional Convention now sitting in that city. At St. Louis the citizens were so much impressed with his humane ideas that a deputation waited upon Mr. Bergh, and requested him to frame laws and charter for that State, and pledged themselves to press the passage of the same in the next Legislature. During his tour Mr. Bergh has been frequently called out of his route by urgent appeals from public institutions and schools to deliver short lectures, and in most cases he has complied with the requests. To-morrow Mr. Bergh lectures at Columbus, Ohio.

THE BRODERICK HOMICIDE.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer sat at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when Michael C. Broderick, who had been convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up to receive sentence. The wife of the prisoner and several members of his family were in attendance, as during the trial. When the prisoner was interrogated as to what he had to say why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced against him, his counsel answered for him, and made an urgent appeal for judicial clemency. Mrs. Broderick was called and proved her husband to have been kind to his family. After she left the stand she wept bitterly, and earnestly entreated the clemency of his Honor in behalf of the prisoner. Evidence was also given as to the prisoner's good character, and his last employer stated that he was quite willing to take him immediately into his employment. Everything possible was done that could tend to mitigate the sentence of the court. Judge Daniels, in passing sentence, remarked that the evidence would have justified a verdict of murder in the second degree, and if that verdict had been rendered, no court would have set it aside. He said the laws of society should be upheld, severely censured the insubordination which existed in the prisoner's family, and in conclusion, sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for one year and six months.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

New-York, December 9, 1773.—Last Sabbath afternoon a charity sermon was preached in the Old Presbyterian Church in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, and a handsome collection made for the use of the poor: And next Sabbath afternoon there will be a collection made in the New Presbyterian Church for the same purpose.

A few days ago the lady of James DeLancey Esq., one of the Representatives in the General Assembly for this City and County, was safely delivered of a son, at the Hon. William Allen's, Esq., Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

His Majesty in Council has been pleased to declare his approbation of an Act for establishing the Boundary or Partition Line between the Colonies of New York and New Jersey, and also An act to settle the Line or Lines of Division between the City of New York and the Township of Harlem, so far as concerns the Right of Soil in controversy, passed in March, 1772.

The Corporation of the City of New York, having lately revised and republished their laws, have desired the clauses of a *Law for regulating negroes, mulattoes and other slaves*, to be re-published in the newspapers. By this law, no negroe, mulatto or Indian slave, above the age of 14 years, (and not in company with his master, mistress, or some white person of the family, that owns or hires them) shall appear in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, south of fresh water, after 9 o'clock, without a lanthorn, and a lighted candle in it, under the penalty of being publickly whipped, not exceeding 15 lashes, unless the owner will pay two shillings to the taker up, to excuse the same. Any person may take up such slaves and carry them before the Mayor, or an Alderman; or if at an unseasonable hour, lodge them in the watch house till next morning.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Yesterday morning arrived here the ship Dartmouth, Capt. Hall, in 8 weeks from London, with 114 chests of the long-expected and much-talked of Tea: Capt. Hall first came to anchor near the castle, and this morning came up and anchored off the Long Wharf.

A meeting of the people of Boston and the neighbouring towns was held at Faneuil Hall and continued by adjournment to the next day; for the purpose of consulting, advising, and determining upon the most proper and effectual method to prevent the unloading, receiving or vending the detestable Tea, sent out by the East India Company, part of which being just arrived in our harbour. We hear from Charlestown that on the 16th of October two vessels arrived, having each two hundred and fifty passengers from the north of Ireland, intending to settle in that province. New Rice has been sold at 3l. 15s. per 100 *lb.*, but the market price is not yet settled; indeed 3l. per 100 *lb.* has been offered for whole crops and been refused. Indigo has been sold at 30s. a pound.——Letters from the Cherokee country inform, that Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, is gone out to war against the Kickapoo Indians, to revenge the death of several of his relations killed by that tribe. This faithful Indian is now arrived to a very advanced age; he was one of the Cherokee Deputies who went to England in the beginning of the late King's reign, and signed a treaty at Westminster in the year 1730.

London, October 13.—A gentleman returned from the interior parts of North America, beyond the Ohio, informs us of a nation of Jews being discovered among the Indians, who call themselves Naphthali. Their religious worship and their tenets correspond with those in Europe; but their situation being so remote, and their not being engaged in traffic like their brethren on this side the Atlantic, are circumstances our correspondent can not account for.

Nimeguen, Sept. 19.—A placart was published this day throughout the Dutchy of Cleves (belonging to the King of Prussia) which forbids, under severe penalties, the publication there of the Pope's Bull for abolishing the Order of Jesuits. This Order is now dissolved everywhere except in Prussia.

London, Sept. 16.—A letter from Dublin mentions that the prodigious and continued emigrations from the North of Ireland have at last roused the Nobility and Gentry of that country to find some expedient to prevent them in future; accordingly, they have just entered into an association to discourage all monopolizers of land, to portion out their estates in smaller parcels, and to let those parcels at that moderate rent as will establish an interest to the Tenant in the leases, and enable them to live something like the independent yeomanry of this kingdom. This excellent institution, it is said, was begun by Lord Hilsborough, who, at the same time, generously gave releases in full for large arrears due to him by several of his Tenants.

Another letter from Dublin says: "Five hundred and seventy labourers, with their wives and children, have within these few months shipped themselves off at Corke for the Colonies. The County of Connaught is almost drained of inhabitants, in so much that several Gentlemen of fortune there have been obliged to offer advanced prices to labourers in Dublin to undertake works of husbandry in the country. Hand-bills have been distributed, wherein offers are made to the labourers of paying the expenses of their journeys to several parts of the country. In short, the landholders now beat up for labourers as the King does for soldiers, and I believe with pretty much the same success. Men enlist one day, and desert the next."

Some persons of property, well skilled in cultivation and agriculture, are preparing to remove, with their families and servants to the Ohio.

London, Oct. 5.—We hear from Stokesby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, that several farmers in that town and neighbourhood are preparing to go, with their families and effects, to America by the first ships, and are hiring labourers and poor people to accompany them for the purpose of cultivating their lands, &c. Many artificers and mechanics are also preparing to leave that part of the country, in order to visit the new world; so that in all probability, should good fortune attend those that are now emigrating, a far greater number will follow their example, to the ruin of their mother country.

It is said that his Excellency, William Tryon, Esq., Governor of New-York, will be created Knight of the Bath, in the room of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor.

CHILDREN OF THE STREETS.

If the children who are now looking forward with so much of hope, and reveling in anticipation amid the good things which Christmas has in store for them, could look for a little while at the condition of some of their poorer brothers and sisters, we think their plans for the holidays would undergo a change. How few of any age think, as the sun sinks slowly from sight on these wintry days, of the thousands of little children who, without a home or friends, are adrift upon the streets of this busy City, or, if not drifting, will pass the night in some low cellar, in the station-house, or perhaps a prison. At a late hour on an afternoon of the present week the writer entered the gloomy portals of one of our district prisons. Passing along the corridors, from the iron door of one cell to another, he at last met peering through the bars the upturned face of a little Italian boy, only twelve years of age. The shadows of the coming evening, as they fell upon the corridor, permitted but an imperfect disclosure of the interior of the cell; but there, at the firmly-fastened door, stood the little boy, his great black eyes filled with tears as, in his terror at the thought of being shut in there during the long night, he begged that we would intercede for him and obtain his release. Placing our hand upon the bars, the little prisoner seized it, and covering the back of it with kisses, while his tears fell like rain, plead in his broken English: "Gettie me out! oh, gettie me out to-night!" The little we were able to glean from the young Italian will serve to point a moral.

He lived in the new Italian quarter in the Fourteenth Ward—a little stranger in the country, without the care or love of mother, sister, or brother. He had been employed at odd times in sweeping a lager-beer saloon, and, as we inferred, at the bidding of a cruel padrone, had attempted to steal a small keg of beer. He was arrested in the act, and conveyed to prison, and here we found him, far from his native Italy, a prisoner in a strange land.

The Children's Aid Society have now three schools where large numbers of Italian children, without home or friends, may be seen every day and evening; they are situated at No. 93 Crosby street, No. 141 Hudson street, and at No. 46 Franklin street. The little sketch of the boy prisoner we have given above is not an isolated one by any means. Thousands of little ones, of all nationalities, are subjected to just such temptations daily, and, while at evening tide fond mothers are bending over their children and imprinting the good-night kiss, many of this number are wandering upon the streets or are under arrest in the lock-up. To save them from a blighted childhood and a criminal old age is the aim of the society of whose schools we have spoken. A merry Christmas to such as are gathered within their doors may be the turning-point in the lives of many of those for whom the Savior died.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union... 72	1000 Union Pacific... 30¾
300 do... 72¼	1500 do...c. 30⅝
400 do... 72⅜	1000 do... 30½
200 do... 72⅛	900 do... 30¼
300 do... 72	3500 do... 30⅛
300 do... 71⅞	6600 do... 30
400 do... 71¾	3000 do... 29⅞
800 do... 71⅝	2000 do... 30
300 do... 71¾	800 do...b3. 30
200 do... 71⅞	900 do...c. 30
100 do...b3. 72	3000 do... 30
200 do... 71⅞	700 do...c. 30⅛
100 do... 71¾	800 do... 30⅛
100 do...c. 71⅝	700 do... 30⅛
200 do... 71¾	2600 do... 30¼
600 do... 72	800 do...c. 30¼
1100 do... 71⅞	900 do... 30⅜
200 do...c. 72	1200 do... 30¼
500 do... 72¼	100 do... 30⅜
200 do... 72⅜	1200 do...c. 30⅞
700 Pacific Mail... 39¼	1000 do... 30½
100 do... 39⅛	2700 do... 30⅜
400 do... 39	1300 do... 30½
200 do... 38⅞	200 North-western... 54
50 do... 38¾	400 do... 54¼
25 do... 39	200 do... 54½
200 do...c. 38⅞	200 do... 54⅝
100 do... 39	200 do...b3. 54¾
300 N. Y. C. & H. R... 94⅜	100 do... 55⅛
200 do... 94⅞	100 St. Paul... 39⅞
100 do... 95⅛	120 do... 39¾
200 do...s3. 95	200 do...c. 39⅝
100 do...s30. 95	30 do... 40
800 Ohio & Miss... 29½	500 do... 39¾
30 do... 29¾	200 do... 39⅝
100 do... 29⅜	100 do...c. 39¾
100 do... 29½	100 do... 39⅞
200 do... 29¾	200 do... 40
100 do... 29⅞	25 Rock Island... 97¾
100 do... 29⅜	100 do...s3. 98
100 do... 29⅝	400 do...b30. 98½
200 do... 29½	100 do... 98
100 C., C. & I. C... 25½	400 Tol. & Wabash... 52⅛
1000 do... 25¼	1000 do... 52
100 do...s3. 25¼	400 do... 51⅞
300 do...b3. 25⅜	200 do... 51⅞
200 do...b3. 25½	800 do...c. 51½
100 do... 25⅝	500 do...c. 51⅝
200 do...s3. 25½	200 do... 51½
300 do...b3. 25⅝	400 do... 51⅝
300 do... 25½	400 do... 51¾
400 do... 25⅜	100 do...c. 51⅞
40 Panama...b60. 98½	200 do... 51¾
1300 Lake Shore... 75	100 St. Paul Pref... 63¼
700 do... 75⅛	200 Erie Railway... 43¾
300 do...s3. 75	200 do... 43½
300 do... 75⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R... 115¼	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 118⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, C. B. sm. 109¾	70,000 do... 118¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64... 114	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68... 118¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new... 118⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C... 112
20,000 do...b. c. 118	2,000 do... 112⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...b. c. 114⅞	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C. 111¾
	5000 do...b3. 111¾
	5,000 do... 111⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 79	100 L. Sh. & M. So. b. c. 75⅝
3,000 N. C. 6s, old... 25	400 do... 75¼
7,000 do... 25½	300 do... 75⅛
10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 11¼	1300 do... 75
	900 do...s3. 75
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 91½	600 do... 74⅞
	100 do...b3. 75
5,000 West. Pac. Bds. 85	200 do... 74⅞
13,000 Union P. 1st. 84¼	400 do...s3. 74¾
5,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 69⅞	400 do... 74⅞
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. b. c. 76	700 do... 75
1,000 T. & W. Eq. Bds. 70½	200 do... 75⅛
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. 102¼	500 do... 75¼
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st. 104	100 do... 75⅛
8,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 77	200 do... 75
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 74½	100 do...c. 74⅞
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10...b. c. 93	500 do... 75
	200 Panama R...b. c. 97½
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 26⅛	10 Ill. Central... 100
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 90½	100 St. L. & I. M... 54
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s. 92½	600 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 30⅜
50 Bank of America. 150	200 do...c. 30¼
50 Irving Bank... 123	2100 do... 30⅜
5 Park Bank... 124	900 do... 30½
10 Cent. Nat. Bank... 62	200 do...c. 30½
50 Fourth National. 100	1500 do... 30⅝
50 D. & Hud. Canal. 118	500 do... 30¾
400 Pacific Mail...b. c. 38⅞	100 do...c. 30⅝
1200 do... 39	400 do... 30¾
200 do... 39¼	700 do... 30⅞
1100 do... 39⅛	1600 do... 30¾
300 do... 39	300 do...c. 30⅝
1000 do... 38⅞	1700 do... 30½
100 do... 38¾	500 do...c. 30½
100 do...c. 38⅝	1400 do... 30⅝
100 do...s3. 38½	100 N. J. Cen...b. c. 99½
200 do... 38⅜	400 Ohio & M...b. c. 29⅜
500 do... 38½	200 do...b3. 29½
100 Harlem...b. c. 120	300 do... 29½
100 do...s3. 120	100 do...b3. 29⅝
200 W. U. Tel...b. c. 72¼	100 do... 29¾
600 do... 72⅛	200 do... 29⅝
400 do... 72	100 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 55
300 do...c. 71⅞	100 do... 55⅛
400 do... 71⅞	100 do... 55
100 do...c. 71¾	100 do... 54⅞
200 do... 71¾	200 do... 54¾
200 do... 71⅞	100 do...s3. 54⅝
400 do... 72	200 do... 54⅞
100 do...b3. 72¼	600 do... 55
1100 do... 72¼	400 do... 55⅛
400 do... 72⅛	1300 do... 55¼
400 do... 72	100 do... 55
1000 do... 71⅞	30 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 70½
100 do...c. 71¾	100 do... 69⅝
100 do... 71⅞	100 do... 69½
10 American Ex. b. c. 59¾	100 do... 70
100 U. S. Ex...b. c. 68	100 do...b3. 70
200 Cleve. & P. Guar'd. 88	100 Mil. & St. P. b. c. b3. 40
10 do...b. c. 84	100 do... 39¾
500 Erie R...b. c. 43⅛	100 do...c. 39⅞
100 do... 43	100 do...c. 40⅛
100 do... 42⅝	100 do... 40¼
200 do... 43	100 do...s3. 40⅛
35 Erie Pref... 69	200 do... 40
300 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 94⅞	100 do...s3. 40
100 do... 94¾	300 M. & St. P. Pref. b. c. 62¾
300 do... 95	200 do... 63¼
100 do...s30. 94⅞	100 do... 63
100 do... 95⅛	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 51½
100 do... 94⅞	200 do... 51¼
100 do... 95	600 do... 51½
10 Mich. Cen...c. 74½	200 do... 51⅝
25 Del., L. & W... 99½	200 do... 51½
100 do... 100	300 do...s3. 51⅝
100 do...b. c. 99¾	100 do...b10. 51⅝
100 Chic., B. & Q... 95⅛	100 do... 51½
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 25⅜	500 do... 51¾
800 do... 25¼	500 do...c. 51⅞
600 do... 25⅛	300 do... 51¾
400 do... 25⅜	1100 do... 51⅝
100 do... 25½	100 At. & Pac. Pf...b. c. 10½
100 do... 25⅜	200 Alt. & T. H...b. c. 8

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$50,000 10-40 Reg... 111¼	500 Pacific Mail... 38¼
100 U. S. Express... 68½	800 do... 38½
100 West. Union... 71⅞	300 do... 38¾
300 do... 72	200 do...b3. 39
100 do... 72¼	100 do... 38⅞
500 do...c. 72¾	100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 95⅛
400 do... 72⅝	200 St. Paul...b3. 40⅛
200 do... 72½	400 do... 40½
100 do... 72⅝	300 do... 40⅜
300 do... 72¾	100 do... 40½
1300 do... 73	100 St. Paul Pref... 63
300 do... 72⅞	300 North-western... 54⅝
200 do... 72¾	100 do... 54¾
800 do... 72⅝	100 do... 54⅞
700 do... 72½	100 do... 55
100 do...s3. 72¼	300 do... 55⅛
400 do... 72½	300 do... 55¼
100 do...b30. 72¾	100 do... 55⅜
200 Lake Shore... 75½	100 do... 55½
200 do... 75⅜	100 do... 55⅝
300 do... 75½	5 do... 55
200 do... 75⅝	200 do...s3. 55
700 do... 75½	100 do...b3. 55¼
600 do... 75⅜	100 N. W. Pref... 70
200 do...s3. 75¼	400 do...s30. 69½
700 Union Pacific... 30⅝	200 Tol. & Wab... 52
200 do... 30¾	100 do... 52⅛
100 do...b3. 30⅞	200 do... 52¼
1000 do... 30⅞	100 do... 52⅜
1800 do... 31	200 do... 52¼
1000 do... 31⅛	400 do... 52⅛
200 do...s3. 31⅛	100 do...s3. 52
1800 do... 31¼	200 Ohio & Miss... 29¾
300 do...b3. 31⅜	300 do... 29⅞
500 do... 31¼	300 do...b3. 30
600 do... 31⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...c. 25¾
100 do... 31	50 do... 26¼
700 do... 30⅞	100 C., C. & I. C... 25⅜
100 do...b3. 30⅞	100 do...b5. 25¾
900 do... 31	100 do... 25¾
400 do... 31⅛	100 do...c. 25⅜
1700 do... 31	500 do... 25½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

50 W. U. Tel...b. c. 72¾	200 Harlem R... 121
100 do... 72⅝	200 Cl. & P. G'd. b. c. b60. 88¾
300 do... 72½	200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 98
1300 do... 72⅝	500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 75
800 do...b3. 72½	1000 do... 75
1000 do... 72¼	500 do...s3. 75
200 do...s3. 71⅞	1200 Union Pac...b. c. 30⅞
600 do... 72⅛	1100 do... 30¾
500 do... 72¼	100 do... 30⅝
100 do... 72	1000 do... 30½
400 do... 71⅞	600 do... 30⅝
1000 do... 71¾	300 T., W. & W...b. c. 52
300 do... 71⅝	200 do... 51⅞
200 Mich. Cen... 74¾	100 do... 51¾
10 do... 75	100 B., H. & E...b. c. 2¼
200 Pacific Mail...b. c. 39	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 25½
200 do...s3. 39	200 do... 25⅝
100 do... 39⅛	500 do... 25¼
100 do... 38⅞	300 M. & St. P...b. c. 40½
200 do... 38⅝	200 do...b3. 40¼
500 do... 38⅞	100 do...s3. 40⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 70	300 do... 40¼
300 do...b. c. b3. 69¾	200 do...c. 39⅞
100 C. & N. W...b3. 55⅛	100 do... 40
100 do... 55	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 63⅛
100 do... 54¾	200 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 94⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68... 115	200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 95¼
	100 do... 95⅜
600 Lake Shore... 75	300 do... 95½
200 do... 75¼	100 do... 95⅝
300 do... 75⅜	300 Harlem... 121
300 do...s3. 75½	800 N. W. Pref... 69¾
900 do... 75½	100 do...b10. 70¼
700 do... 75⅝	100 do...s30. 69½
1300 do... 75¾	70 do...s10. 69¾
100 do...b3. 75⅝	200 do... 69¾
300 do... 75⅞	100 do...b60. 70
200 do... 75¾	100 St. Paul... 40⅛
200 West. Union... 71⅝	800 do... 40⅝
400 do... 71¾	200 do... 40¾
200 do...s3. 72	100 do... 40⅞
1300 do... 72⅛	300 do... 40¾
100 do...c. 72⅛	300 Union Pacific... 30⅝
600 do... 72¼	900 do... 30¾
500 do... 72⅜	400 do... 30⅞
200 do... 72½	100 do...s3. 30⅞
100 do... 72⅝	200 do... 30¾
300 do... 72¾	25 do... 31
600 do... 72⅞	400 do... 30⅞
1100 do... 73	100 do...b30. 31
900 do... 72⅞	300 do... 31
1600 do... 72¾	200 do...b3. 31
700 do... 72⅞	400 do... 31⅛
4500 do... 73	500 do...b3. 31¼
1000 do... 73¼	2400 do... 31¼
1100 do... 73⅜	1200 do... 31⅜
700 do... 73½	800 do...b3. 31⅜
600 North-western... 54⅝	1300 do...s3. 31¼
100 do...s3. 54¾	2400 do... 31⅜
400 do... 55	200 do...b3. 31½
200 do... 55¼	250 N. J. Central... 100
200 do... 55⅜	100 Rock Island... 98¼
300 do...s3. 55⅛	100 St. Paul Pref... 63½
100 do... 55½	100 Tol. & Wabash... 52⅛
500 Pacific Mail... 38⅞	300 do... 52¼
100 do... 39	700 do... 52½
100 do... 39⅛	200 do... 52⅝
100 do... 39¼	100 do... 52½
300 do... 39⅜	300 Ohio & Miss... 29⅝
800 do... 39⅜	100 do... 29⅞
200 do... 39¼	400 do... 29⅞
100 do... 39⅛	300 do... 30
1000 do... 39⅛	100 do... 30
200 do...b3. 39⅝	100 do... 29⅞
900 Pacific Mail... 39⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref... 34½
400 do... 39¾	100 C., C. & I. C... 25¾
100 do...b3. 39¾	700 do... 25⅞
700 do...b3. 39⅞	400 do... 26
300 do... 39¾	300 do... 26⅛
900 do... 39⅞	100 do...b3. 26¼
1300 do...b3. 40	100 Atlantic & Pac... 10

SATURDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon shows the rising averages of the Week higher than on the previous return, on loans by $2,147,000; Gold Notes, $1,160,000; Greenbacks, $3,846,000, and Deposits, $3,038,900. The Banks now hold of Greenbacks to Deposits 21⅞ ₩ cent., and of Gold Notes and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation, 30 ₩ cent., or about ten millions in excess of the old rate of 25 ₩ cent.

The Money market to-day is 7 ₩ cent. on call loan to Brokers, and 9@12 ₩ cent. for strictly prime Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank. The market closes easy on the Bank return.

The sales of Gold were generally stiffer than on Friday, and closed at 110¼ ₩ cent. The current speculation is chiefly for the *Bull* account, and while the Spanish question has lost all interest in the Gold Room, free use is made of the financial rumors from Washington.

The spirit of the Stock Market changed several times during the day, from dullness to alternate activity, and finally, on the effect of the Bank return, left off decidedly strong. The quotations, as compared with Friday night, are as follows. The Public Funds continued strong, and Exchange on London firm at Friday's advance.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	111⅛	111½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅜	118¾
American Gold	109⅞	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅞	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	98½	98⅛
Pacific Mail	38½	40
St. Paul Common	39¾	40⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	30
Western Union	72	73⅛
Erie	44¼	43¾
Union Pacific	30¾	31½
Lake Shore	74⅞	75⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52⅛
Harlem	120	120
North-west	54¼	55⅛
North-west Preferred	70	70
C., C. & Indiana Central	25½	26⅛
Adams Express	91½	90½
U. S. Express	67	68
Wells-Fargo Express	74	72
American Express	59	59
Delaware and Lackawanna	99½	100
Central New-Jersey	99	99½
Panama	98	97½
St. Paul Preferred	63¾	63¼

The business receipts, in gold, at the Sub-Treasury for the week amount to $1,712,900.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 13.

Telegraph to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	95¼
City 6s, New	100⅛	
Camden and Amboy	115¾	115⅜
Pennsylvania Central	88	
Reading	109	109⅛
Lehigh Valley	57⅜	58
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	17¼	18
Northern Central	27	28
Lehigh Navigation	34	About
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	91

We are indebted to the Manhattan Telegraph Company for the use of their improved instrument in quoting Stock sales and prices, the ruling of the Gold Room, foreign Exchange, Foreign financial and Cotton news, and Washington events as they transpire from hour to hour through the day. The employment of this machine, combining Stock Exchange with outside news, is, we believe, rapidly on the increase. The office is No. 24 Broad street.

The Merchants' Clerks Savings' (Mr. Gracie King, President,) advertises a New-Year present of an Extra Dividend of *Three ₩ Cent.* to Depositors, in addition to the usual Half Yearly Dividend of *Three ₩ Cent.* to Depositors, under $1,000 and *Two and a Half ₩ Cent.* to the larger Depositors. All these Dividends will be credited on Jan. 1, or paid out in Cash on or after Jan. 19.

The new partner who goes into the London house of Hon. Hugh McCulloch and his London associates (now Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.) as announced by Cable this morning is Hon. Ronald Melville, eldest son of the second marriage of the Earl of Leven. His elder brother by the first marriage and the heir apparent to the Earldom, together with his uncle, Mr. Thornton, is a member of the old London Banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deane & Co.

Our anonymous correspondent, M. L. W., will find letter and inclosure at the desk of our publication office, on Monday.

The following is the text of the Bill moved in the House of Representatives, by Hon. C. L. Merriam, of New-York, and referred to the Banking Committee, of which he is a prominent as well as experienced member. The mover of the Bill, we are quite sure, would like to receive the opinions and suggestion of our banking people on the aim and merits of the proposition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That all laws and parts of laws limiting the amount of national bank circulation be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. That all national banks shall keep deposits of United States notes in the Treasury of the United States, equal to five per centum of their respective circulation, for the redemption of such circulation.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in the City of New-York, in United States notes, all national bank notes, when presented for redemption, in sums of $1,000, or its multiple.

SEC. 4. That the national bank notes so redeemed shall be charged to the five per centum deposit account of the respective banks whose circulation is so redeemed, and that said banks shall be notified the first of each month, or oftener, at the discretion of the United States Treasurer, of the amount of such redemptions, when each bank shall forthwith deposit with the United States Treasurer United States notes equal in amount to the circulation so redeemed.

SEC. 5. That when said banks shall have reimbursed the Treasury for such redemptions, the circulation so redeemed, or new notes of the same bank, in place of those found to be mutilated or badly worn, shall be forwarded to the respective banks.

SEC. 6. That all laws and parts of laws requiring other bank reserves are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That banks may be organized under the National Banking act without circulation upon a deposit of $10,000 in United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, and that banks already organized without circulation are hereby authorized to withdraw bonds held in the Treasury in excess of $10,000.

SEC. 8. That any national bank desiring to withdraw its circulation may, upon deposit of United States notes, in sums of not less than $10,000, with the United States Treasurer, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds pledged for said circulation; and that the Treasurer shall, upon redemption of the circulation of such banks, cancel and destroy it equal to the amount issued upon bonds withdrawn.

SEC. 9. That hereafter no national bank shall, directly or indirectly, pay, or procure to be paid, interest upon deposits, or keep its current account elsewhere than in national banks.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—10 cases Drugs, 1,837 bxs. Bacon, 835 bales Cotton, 414 bbls. Apples, 5 cases Silk and Cotton, 25 bales Furs, 30 tcs. Hams, 16 pks. Potatoes, 16 cases Domestics, 250 cases Rifles, 1 case of Sewing-machines, 15 pks. Machinery, 29 bxs. Clocks, 90 tcs. Lard, 9 bbls. Bladders, 247 bbls. Pork, 69 tcs. Beef, 20 tcs. Pork, 2 bxs. Pearls.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—1,247 bales Cotton, 100 cases Tobacco, 5,000 Staves, 25 bbls. Oysters, 1,575 bxs. Bacon, 7 bbls. Tongues, 836 pks. Meat, 463 bbls. Apples, 387 bales Leather, 272 bbls. Pork, 9 cases Linens, 1,140 bxs. Cheese.

By the bark L. Invalia, for Liverpool—1,230 bbls. Tallow, 78 tcs. Tallow, 117 hhds. Tallow, 600 tcs. Lard, 750 bxs. Bacon, 1,475 Oars, 45 tons Dyewood, 100 Poles.

By the steamer Manhattan, for Liverpool—37,500 bushels Wheat, 200 casks Skins, 527 Skins, 237 bags Ore, 3,000 bales Cotton, 50 cases Can Goods, 32 casks Ashes, 71 bbls. Pork, 56 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer Elysia, for Glasgow—1,000 tcs. Lard, 2,751 bbls. Flour, 1,108 bxs. Bacon, 59 tcs. Grease, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 12 bbls. Sperm Oil, 14 bbls. Shoe pegs, 101 pks. Woodenware, 315 tcs. Beef, 95 bbls. Pork, 5,500 Staves, 205 bbls. Apples, 500 bxs. Corn, 319 bxs. Meats, 21 tcs. Meats, 50 bxs. Tobacco.

By the steamer Virginia, for Glasgow—34 tcs. Stearine, 150 bbls. Tallow, 20 bales Duck, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 41 bales Mats, 224 bales Cotton, 65 tcs. Beef, 254 bxs. Bacon, 150 bbls. Pork, 350 tcs. Lard, 3,399 bbls. Flour, 400 bags Oil-cake, 2,400 Staves, 100 hhds. Molasses.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—53 bbls. Flour, 301 bxs. Bacon, 75 bales Sarsaparilla, 4 pks. Hams, 1,085 bales Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 957 bales Cotton, 14 bbls. Apples, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 2,090 bags Rye, 400 bxs. Starch, 33 bales Leather.

By the steamer Pereire, for Havre—78 bales Cotton, 2,329 bbls. Hides, 86 bbls. Whalebone, 5 boxes Hams, 5 cases Oil Peppermint, 2 cases Leather, 40 cases Sewing Machines, 5 bbls. Whisky, 3 bxs. Guns, 24 pks. Fish, 170 pks. Copper, 1,650 bxs. Bacon, 13 bbls. Ashes, 74 pks. Brandy.

By the bark Helios, for London—2,377 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark E. A. Kennedy, for Havre—4,538 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Euplecs, for Hamburg—25,626 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Johannes Rod, for Cork—26,785 bushels Corn.

By the bark Gate, for Antwerp—870 tcs. Lard, 92 cases Tobacco, 15,470 bushels Rye, 21 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Jenny, for Bremen—4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT

Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94¼; 10-40s, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 37.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; and prices are unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and report.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped December and January at 8 5-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable December at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. ₩ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,900 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅛d. do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.

Evening.—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Dec 13—Evening.—Common Rosin, 7s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Hann vs. Voorhis; motion for injunction denied. (See opinion.)

Talcot vs. Burroughs; motion denied. (See opinion.)

The Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Dodd; memoranda.

By Judge Fancher.

In the matter, &c., of Bodenheim, et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Williams et al. vs. Drew; judgment granted.

Lamb vs. Huntington; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

The Stafford Pavement Company vs. Mosheimer; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Foote vs. The State Homoeopathic Asylum, &c.; motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of said costs.

Goldstein vs. Perry; motion granted, and Eli Bennett appointed Receiver. The Receiver to file security in the sum of $2,500.

Boyce vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; judgment of affirmance on remittitur from Court of Appeals.

Smith vs. Le Baron et al.; order of reference.

Hertel vs. Berger; order that plaintiff recover judgment, &c.

Pierro vs. Haberle; motion granted.

Brown vs. Henderson et al.; order appointing Receiver.

Browne vs. Doyle et al.; order appointing Receiver.

Smith vs. Raphael; order that plaintiff have judgment on demurrer, with $10 costs, but with leave, &c.

Jacobs vs. Berry et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

In the matter, &c., Back; Recknagle vs. Recknagle; O'Dell vs. O'Dell; Bradley vs. Smith. See memorandum.

Bennett vs. Watkins; order of arrest dismissed, $7 costs.

Mosher vs. Lowenstein; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 153.—*Barring Bros. & Co. et al. vs. Dabney Morgan & Co. et al.* Error to the Supreme Court of South Carolina.—In this case Dabney, Morgan & Co. are the holders of the bills issued by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, guaranteed by the State, and Barring Bros. are the holders of "Fire Loan Bonds," issued by the State of South Carolina for the rebuilding of Charleston after the great fire in 1838—the bonds being "guaranteed" by the bank—and the main question was, the bank being insolvent, whether the billholders were entitled to be paid in full before the claims of any of the other creditors could be considered, as claimed by the defendants in error. The plaintiffs in error contended that the Fire Loan bonds were made by statutory enactment a lien on the assets of the bank, as the agent of the State, and that they were entitled to priority. The court decided that Fire Loan bondholders, the billholders and the other creditors, share ratably, and that the holders of the bills be paid for the full amount of the face, while issued upon a specie basis, and until they were practically Confederate transactions, from which they were to be treated the same as other transactions made with reference to Confederate money. This decision turned upon the repeal of the act charging the assets of the bank with the payment first of the Fire bondholders, and secondly, the redemption of its bills.

W. W. Boyce for plaintiffs in error; D. H. Chamberlain for defendants.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New-York Era.

The current number of the ERA contains TEN PAGES and FIFTY COLUMNS of interesting matters, and is lively and entertaining—a journal for the family—edited by Gen. WM. H. MORRIS, assisted by a corps of talented contributors. Buy it and try it—only 5 cents. Inquire of newsman, or at the office of publication, No. 132 Nassau st., near Beekman.

OUT TO-DAY.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH—TEACHES HOW TO live; $2 a year; new volume; clubbed with PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—$3 a year—at $4 50; SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2, with Harper, Scribner, Atlantic, Lippincott, or any other $4 magazine, at $5. THE PHRENOLOGICAL, $3, and any $4 magazine, at $6. We club all magazines and papers with above. Order from S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873, At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Board of Directors:

$500,000 International Railroad Company, 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

$500,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the International Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each.

A statement of the present condition and future prospects of the Company can be obtained at their office, No. 52 Wall st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

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WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of PUTZEL & BERNHEIMER, No. 54½ Pine st., is this day dissolved.

I therefore beg to inform the public that I am not responsible for any transactions made from this date under the name of above firm.

M. PUTZEL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between DAVID ROUBITZECK and MORITZ TAUSSIG, under the firm name of ROUBITZECK & TAUSSIG, and the East Bohemian China Work, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by David Roubitzeck, who will also sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.

DAVID ROUBITZECK.
MORITZ TAUSSIG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of WIGHTMAN & HEPBURN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD WIGHTMAN is the only party authorized to sign in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1873.

RICHARD WIGHTMAN,
EDWARD T. HEPBURN.

No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. SIBNEY FELLOWES.

Mr. FELLOWES DAVIS is admitted as a partner, and the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of D. P. MORGAN & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Nov. 19, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF about $20,000 in a wholesale business having a trade of $200,000 a year; a good chance to engage in a safe, profitable, and established business; partner can have entire charge of the financial department if the very best of references given and required. Address G. A., Box No. 143 Times Office.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 14, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

There will be a general feeling of regret that Judge SAMUEL NELSON did not live longer to enjoy the season of retirement upon which he entered in November of last year by resigning his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. But his peaceful death, yesterday, at his home in Cooperstown, N. Y., was a fitting close to a long and honorable life. For fifty years he was a Judge in State or Federal courts, and thus filled the judicial office for a period of time without a parallel in this country. During all that long service there was never any doubt of his integrity, as there was never any question of his ability and learning. Patient and exhaustive in his examination of all questions which came before him, his decisions are valuable additions to the legal precedents of the day. In view of the great services he rendered his country, and the value of the example he set during his judicial career, his death should not be passed over without some public recognition of his worth.

With the close of navigation on the lakes, we have the usual list of the disasters of the season, and it is not creditable to the navigators that during the year there were 350 collisions and 245 vessels ran ashore. It is true that only a small portion of these casualties were serious, as a total loss occurred in only seventy-five cases. But, in addition to these, there were nine explosions, and twenty-one vessels were destroyed or injured by fire. The loss of life from all causes was 227, being an increase of seventeen over that of the previous year, but in this respect the season cannot be considered very exceptional. It is evident from these statistics that there is room for improvement in the management of vessels on the lakes. The large number of collisions and vessels run ashore must be taken as a proof of carelessness or ignorance. The most gratifying fact to be found in the statistics of the season is the large increase in the number of vessels engaged in the lake trade. During the year fifty steamers and 152 sailing craft have been added, making an increase in tonnage of 87,054. In the previous year there were only 127 vessels of all kinds added. The rapid increase in this branch of our commerce is further shown by the fact that the new craft of this year are of a far better class than any heretofore placed upon the lakes.

Although the Excise Commissioners seem to freely use the discretion allowed them by the law in refusing licenses when they can, they have been compelled to license 6,872 places for the sale of liquor. This number gives one saloon to about each 140 of the entire population of the City, and it is a startling proof of the hold the vice of drinking has taken on our people that such a number can be supported at a time like the present. While a demand for bread is coming from thousands, there seems to be no diminution in the sale of intoxicating liquor. The number of licensed places is nearly as large as the highest number in existence at any previous time, and applications continue to be made. It is evident that the welfare of the community will soon require that more attention shall be paid to the evil of intemperance than it has yet received. Self-protection will demand that something shall be done to diminish a burden which is becoming intolerable, and it is time we began to consider by what means an end so greatly to be desired can be attained.

It may be safely assumed that the statistics of station-house lodgers published this morning do not represent 7,367 different persons. It is the custom to report the number of lodgings granted, and in this way the "bummers," who sleep every night in the year in some one of the station-houses, are constantly repeated upon the records. Making due allowance for this class, will bring the figures down to about 4,500, which is, however, a number of actual casuals sufficiently beyond the average of recent years to be startling. The number of lodgings granted during a year has been about 140,000, but the figures of last week would give an annual rate of 383,084. This great excess is undoubtedly made up to a large extent of the meritorious poor driven by the hard times to take refuge in this last shelter of poverty. These facts show that there is an absolute necessity for the lodging-houses which have been furnished by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. We evidently have a homeless population unusually large, and even if the station-houses could accommodate all applicants, the decent poor should be furnished with lodgings more cleanly than can be afforded at these places.

In June last, thirteen of the principal railroads in the West adopted rules prohibiting the issuing of free passes to any persons whomsoever under any circumstances whatever after the 1st of January next. The "dead-head army" was stricken with consternation by this action, but recovered confidence with the reflection that there was plenty of time for the railroads to reverse the cruel order before the day named for it to go into effect. But this last hope is now gone, for at a meeting the other day the original decree was sternly affirmed. Everybody hereafter is to stand on the same level and pay fare. These Western roads deserve praise for the reform which they have begun, and all the roads should hasten to profit by the example which has been set them. The free-pass system is an injustice to the public and a wrong to the railroads which should not be tolerated any longer.

While there is general approval of the purpose to erect a fitting monument on Saratoga Plains to commemorate the decisive victory of Gen. GATES, there may be some doubt as to the propriety of Congress giving $200,000 in aid of the project. A memorial of this kind, to be valuable or significant, should be the result of the voluntary contributions of the people, and we have no doubt that if the proper efforts were made throughout the country, the required sum could be raised. We hope that the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise will turn their efforts in this direction, instead of importuning Congress to take two-thirds of the amount they need out of the national Treasury. The monument should have been built long ago, and we hope the new interest which has been awakened in the enterprise will not be frittered away in waiting on the passage of an appropriation bill through Congress.

CITY WORK AND CITY LIABILITIES.

The clamor that has been recently made to convert the revenues of the City into a socialistic wages fund has had at least the merit of bringing before the public the fact that the City is carrying already quite as heavy a burden of debt as it can stagger under. Millions of claims, accumulated under the reign of corruption, have not been paid off without leaving their mark on the Municipal balance-sheet; over a million of dollars have been spent within the year on "big pipes" and other extensions of the system of water distribution; and nearly six millions of dollars have been required for the purchase of the land for Riverside Park, for the Broadway widening, and for the extension of Madison avenue. At this moment the City and County debt is equivalent to a burden of $112 on every man, woman, and child in New-York. The debt of the nation, large as it is, merely represents a per capita burden of $51. The markets of the world are open to the bonds of the United States; for the bonds of the City of New-York, thanks to their bewildering variety and the utter want of system in their classification, the market is very limited indeed. The savings banks have always been the chief purchasers of our Municipal securities; but as the savings banks have, as a rule, been subjected of late to a steady drain upon their resources, these institutions are selling instead of buying New-York bonds. There is, in fact, more of them on the market than the regular sources of demand can take up, and the consequence is that their value is depressed.

With the beginning of the year the City becomes a borrower of money to pay the current expenses of the Government. Up to the date of receiving the taxes of the year, an average amount of $2,000,000 a month must be raised on revenue bonds for the purpose indicated. Then, as stated at the Board of Apportionment on Friday, the Controller must raise in January and February, by the issue of bonds, upward of $8,000,000 to take up the revenue bonds issued under the instructions of the Board of Audit of 1872. Then the prosecution of the improvements in Westchester County, the laying out of Riverside Park, the continuance of the work on the docks, and other enterprises of a permanent character, will call for the issue of a steady succession of new bonds. From this necessity there is no escape. We cannot afford to pay as we go for such works; posterity will be largely benefited by them, and posterity must take its share of the burden. It will be observed that the hands of the City are pretty full, and the people who complain of the sluggishness with which great enterprises are pushed forward can do some service by keeping watch upon the Legislature, lest that body should render borrowing still more difficult by a reckless creation of new obligations upon the City.

But the Legislature must not only refrain from sanctioning new pledges of the City's credit; it ought to relieve the community from sundry unnecessary methods of pledging that credit already sanctioned by law. The most pernicious of these is the system of paying out of the proceeds of City bonds for street improvements, chargeable to property-owners, and taking the chance of being reimbursed out of the proceeds of assessments. Since the very beginning of this system, whose origin and abuses are described in another column, the City never has been fully repaid by the property-owners benefited. On one technical ground or another, assessments have been vacated by the Supreme Court, and the burden thus eluded by the property-holder has either fallen directly upon the general taxpayer, or become part of the permanent debt of the City. From small beginnings, the business of discovering flaws in the method of laying assessments has come to furnish lucrative occupation to a knot of speculative and not overscrupulous lawyers. When millionaires like WM. B. ASTOR have not disdained to evade perfectly legal assessments on the ground of some technical irregularity, it is not to be wondered at that property-owners of smaller means take advantage to a very large extent of the legal aid which is paid by a fourth of the assessment recovered, and which in the event of failure asks no pay at all.

The true way to deal with this system is to strike at its roots. The lower part of the City was laid out on the principle that when property-owners wanted a street opened or improved, they should first pay their assessment and get the work done afterward. The upper part of the the City can be laid out under a similar rule, if the Legislature has only pluck and honesty enough to prefer public interest to the clamor of the combined lobby of contractors and assessment lawyers. There is outstanding to-day, as part of the City debt, the formidable amount of $21,500,000 of assessment bonds. The burden is one which the City ought not to carry, and it is heavy enough to interfere very seriously with the ability of the corporation to raise money for public improvements for the general benefit. This item is called part of the temporary debt, but it is in reality a permanent charge against the City. In fact, the increase of these bonds goes on much faster than their liquidation. Since January last, they have increased over $5,000,000. This lending of the City credit is not only unwarranted, but it is perilous. The vacation of assessments now costs the City $1,000,000 a year, of which $250,000 goes into the pockets of speculative lawyers, and a large portion of the remainder goes to enrich men like the ASTORS, who seem to have the knack of turning all forms of local misgovernment to their advantage. The Citizens' Investigating Committee appealed in 1871 to the Legislature to aid the Corporation in curing errors in street opening proceedings "to recover advances made in good faith for the execution of works petitioned for and designed for the benefit of local property-owners." A similar appeal has been made to every succeeding Legislature, but the lobby has been too strong for the people in every case. The question is one of those about which it is difficult to arouse a strong public sentiment. But the people interested in seeing this fruitful source of loss and corruption removed may as well make up their minds that nothing short of an energetic pressure on the Legislature will accomplish anything toward that end.

NEW AND OLD FASHIONED PASTORS.

One of the ablest, most devoted, and successful of our City clergymen retires after a forty years' pastorate over the same congregation, to devote his ripe faculties to theological instruction. Attention is thereupon called to the unusual length of his connection with his charge. If viewed, indeed, from an old-fashioned stand-point, the ministerial charge of one congregation for forty years—nay, for a whole life-time—would cause no astonishment. In New-England, especially, the connection between the Pastor and the people entered into with much prayerful deliberation, continued for long periods and was not dissolved for slight cause.

And this permanence certainly produced many admirable results. The Pastor knew thoroughly every member of his fold, both young and old, and, if himself in middle life or old age, had contracted hereditary friendships which are hard to break. "Thine own and thy father's friend forsake not," says the oracle of wisdom. Marrying the parents, the Pastor baptized the children, received them into the "household of faith," shared the prosperity and sympathized with the adversity of both, and was loved and revered as an elder brother. This kind of connection between Pastor and people was not unlike that required by the marriage vow, for it was "for better or worse." Both parties made up their minds to bear and forbear with each other, consequently there was less room for friction, or the creation of morbid incompatibilities. On the clergyman's side there was every motive to advance the moral and religious standard both of the particular church and community with which he was permanently connected. Their temporal interests, too, were shared by him. There he had invested his little accumulations, married and settled his children, or buried, perchance, some of his loved ones. He was not a mere bird of passage, but as he had struck his roots far into the soil it is no wonder that the tree bore fruit abundantly. As the remuneration was generally scanty, he often eked out his resources by such means as cultivating land, either of his own or belonging to the parsonage. Even in the latter case, long occupancy gave him a certain sense of ownership, which urged him to improve and beautify the property, and the parsonage and grounds were generally a model for neighborhood imitation. What he did he did for the future, and even when he picked lean and scanty pastures, he jogged on contentedly enough, not casting wistful glances at his lucky brother who had a more generous stipend. There was a fortunate conviction in his mind that he was appointed to keep that part of the vineyard, and he never imagined that he had a roving commission.

His people were very apt to share this opinion with him, and were far more reverential and less critical than to-day, when inquiry rudely shoves aside acceptance. They looked upon their clergyman as one having authority, and not as the subject of either untiring criticism or blind personal devotion—it was the office rather than the man which they magnified. If the intellectual standard of their spiritual guide were not of the highest, his people were either unconscious of his deficiencies, or else considered them more than offset by the fervor of his zeal or the beauty of his life. His library, even when a meagre one, was, as a general rule, much better stocked than those of his parishioners, and as sound doctrine and practical preaching were more wanted than brilliant oratory, or even the discussion of the freshest topic of the day, lightly veneered with religious thought, the intellectual cravings of his hearers were satisfied with far less mental exhaustion than seems needed nowadays. This gave the Pastor time to enter into the daily life of his people, since the claims of the study were not half so exacting as now, the public press and the lecture-room had not yet divided his time with his clerical duties, and it was rare that he was a book-maker. Our exciting and debilitating climate had not yet weakened his sturdy Saxon nerves to such an extent that he was obliged to seek rest and change in European travel; open-air exercise was generally the humble substitute with which he fought off dyspepsia and built up his system to resist pulmonary troubles.

No wonder, then, that there were long pastorates; it was the rule—of course there were uneasy exceptions—and the memory of deceased clergymen was fragrant among the people long after their graves were grass-grown. Of course, the Methodist Episcopal Church, among Protestant bodies, formed an exception to the rule of long pastorates, on account of their discipline, which seems to regard their preachers as missionaries, does not encourage local attachments, and has compensations of its own, to which we need not allude here, which have induced that sagacious body to preserve its rule despite of its inconveniences.

But the relation between people and pastor seems to have assumed a different phase nowadays, though it is questionable whether it has been improved; but the change is fully as much to be attributed to the people as to the clergyman. The pews have grown watchful of their influence, and often seem to regard the matter as one almost purely of contract, wherein each party is to strive for the best possible terms. The clergyman, on his part, is apt to weigh considerations of salary, pleasantness of location, amount of spare time which can be devoted to paying literary labor, the educational advantages of his children, and the standing of the parish to which he may be invited, before the primary question as to whether it presents the best field for his religious usefulness; and thus he often leaves a feeble Church which may stand in great need of him. Congregations, on the other hand, are apt to expect impossibilities from their clergyman. If the Church is in debt, he must in some way relieve it of its burden; and if some great neighboring preacher has thinned its ranks and emaciated its rent-roll, he must recruit both. If in a city, he must not fail to be seen and heard in philanthropic movements so as to advertise his church; while on the other hand, neither his pulpit nor social duties should be neglected. An impossible man is what trustees and vestries strive to get, and when they are disappointed the official head of the incumbent is apt to fall, since they entertain the delusive hope of bettering themselves.

It is not within the scope of lay journalism to point out a remedy for these conceded evils; it is sufficient to allude to them. Vague unrest is one of the diseases of our people; therefore it is very desirable to have some stable land-marks in the whirl of change around us. Where better can we look for it than to the pulpit? A congregation which understands its own interest will rather suffer inconvenience than change its clergyman as often as its clothes, and a pastor will find that both his happiness and usefulness will, in the long run, be increased by not continually seeking after a more advantageous charge. When the pastor ceases to be useful to the people, or the latter to sympathize with their clergyman, it would seem quite time enough to seek a dissolution of the connection.

RAIDING ON GAMBLERS.

Having suddenly concluded that they are virtuous, the Police Commissioners have determined that nobody else shall have cakes and ale. We are, therefore, treated to one of those pyrotechnic and periodical raids upon the gambling saloons which are supposed to duly advertise the purpose of the Commissioners, to save the wayfarer in our midst from temptation, and the only result of which is to give substantial aid and comfort to the manufacturers of gambling implements. In the latter view of the case, this latest raid is not altogether inopportune. It was made on the night when the Commissioners were startled by the cry of "Blood or Bread" from the Communist meeting at Cooper Institute, and they may have had a natural, and under the circumstances, perhaps, a praiseworthy desire to stimulate one branch of industry, however nefarious it might be. To this cause rather than to a spasmodic realization of unlawful proceedings going on under their noses for months and years without molestation, we may charitably ascribe the raid upon the gamblers made on Thursday night, and immediately followed by such resonant soundings upon the loud timbrels in praise of the Commissioners.

It must be understood that we do not object to this raid in itself. On the contrary, we heartily approve of it, and mourn with great earnestness that its predecessor is as far in the dim past as its successor will be in the uncertain future. Our concern is in the fact that the virtue of the Commissioners does not outlast the ephemeral day that sees its birth. Month after month our gambling dens remain with their latch-strings out, enticing unwary residents and the bucolic strangers within our gates to their ruin, and the Commissioners take no note of the time or the evil either. At last comes a public clamor, or the Commissioners are seized with a vainglorious desire for public applause, and forthwith a raid is ordered and executed. A simultaneous descent is made some night upon the gambling-houses. The proprietors, dealers, players, implements, are seized and carted off to the several station-houses. We are called upon to admire this relentless thoroughness, and to believe that an end has been made of a serious evil. But what results from this temporary fury? The players are discharged out of hand, next day proprietors and dealers give bail in a police court, and the implements are stowed away to await the conviction of the offenders, which never occurs, and meantime the implements remain at Police Head-quarters, where can be seen as the product of successive raids the most extensive and varied assortment of the means to part a fool and his money to be found in the civilized world.

These are only primary and inconsequential results of the raid. Every manufacturer of gambling implements knows what it means by delightful experience, and immediately putting on a full force of hands, he speedily turns out a large stock of "tables," "lay-outs," "checks," "cue-boxes," "urns," "marbles," and other devices of the enticing diversions of "faro," "keno," "roulette," and various other amusements, in which Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, the present leader of the New-York Democracy, is profoundly versed, and is a high authority. And, by the way, we are not informed that the well-known establishment of Mr. MORRISSEY was molested by the austere Commissioners. But the less potential dealers in these little games, who were the victims of the raid, probably felt but little less jolly than the great head of their order. They had been subjected to some pecuniary loss in the seizure of their implements, but they knew the manufacturers were hard at work, and these could be speedily replaced. They had been placed under bail, to be sure, but they knew nobody would prosecute them for a violation of the statute against gambling, and they knew that after a few days, when the Police will again become conveniently blind to their proceedings, they will be able to announce to a confiding public that they have resumed business at the old stands.

Such has been the result of all previous raids. We are familiar with the history of too many of them to doubt that such will be the end of this one. It is pertinent, therefore, to inquire what good is done by a vigorous enforcement of the law one day in the year, and winking at its violation all the rest of the time. We are compelled to suspect the sincerity of officials who proceed in relation to this matter, as all our Police authorities have always done. If our present Commissioners intend to suppress gambling, and think they can do it, let them make their intent apparent by raids so constant that the gamblers will flee from the City in sheer despair. If a raid can be made once a year it can once a month or once a week, or every night, for that matter. If this is done gambling will be suppressed, for under such circumstances no game could be made remunerative and none would be played. But let not the Commissioners ask the meed of "well done, good and faithful servant," just yet. They must remember that

"To have done is to hang,
Quite out of fashion like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery."

Their motives are open to suspicion until they have done far more than they have. And if they intend in good faith to take all violators of the law they must construct their seines on an entirely different principle. At present they catch the little fishes while the big ones continue to swim without hurt or fear.

WORKING WOMEN.

Much has been said about the sufferings or anticipated sufferings of the working men in this City, but scarcely a voice has been raised on behalf of the working women. It is no doubt true that a large number of mechanics and common day-laborers are now out of employment, but we doubt if it exceeds to a very great extent the number of this class usually unemployed at this period of the year. When the financial panic set in, there were heavy building contracts in operation, which gave employment to a large number of men, and as these contracts were in most instances carried out, the evil effect of the panic was not felt as much in the building trade as in other branches of business. The mercantile and manufacturing interests suffered most, and in a few weeks after the commencement of the monetary trouble thousands of young women were discharged from their employment. Houses which kept engaged from 200 to 800 hands each, were compelled to reduce their staff to half the usual number, and subsequently were obliged to make a still further reduction, until in some establishments there were scarcely any left. Of our working classes, then, it may be truly said that the poor seamstress and "sewing-machine girls" have suffered most; still little is heard about their privations. We have deputations to the heads of the public departments asking employment for the working men, and we have the Common Council and the Board of Apportionment voting money for this purpose. We fully approve of doing all that can be done for this class, but can nothing be done for as deserving, if not a more deserving, portion of the community—the working women? There are more single women in actual want this moment in this City than at any other period; they were the first to suffer, and in all probability will continue to suffer for months to come. How they continue to exist at all under the circumstances is a mystery. At the best of times their earnings were barely sufficient to provide the common necessaries of life, but now two-thirds, at least, of their whole number earn nothing. It is safe to say that there are to-day close upon 10,000 women unemployed, who were at work previous to the financial crisis, and those who have been fortunate enough to retain their places have had their wages reduced about forty per cent.

The great majority of those out of work are honest and hard-working women, and their position is one which should call forth a kindly and generous spirit on the part of the public. Of those who were deprived of employment, a few have gone into domestic service; many have become a burden upon relatives and friends, who are not much better off than themselves; a large number have got credit from their boarding-house keepers, while still a larger number have neither kind friends nor a generous boarding-house mistress to fall back upon. These are not the class who seek relief at the Bureau of Charities, nor a lodging at Police stations; they are willing to work, but ashamed to beg. There are numerous charitable men—and women, too—in our midst, who would be only too anxious to assist in relieving the sufferings of the poor working girl, if only a proper remedy could be devised. It is generally supposed that the houses in which these girls were employed will not resume active work before the 1st of April next, so that there are yet at least three months of suffering before them. The difficulty in their case consists in not knowing how to serve them. There are generous hearts in this City, and charitable ladies willing to extend a helping hand to their sisters in distress, if the ways be only pointed out. There are many practical men and practical women connected with our various charitable institutions. Will they not suggest some means by which suitable relief can be afforded to this deserving class?

AN EVENING SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

At the late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science no subject attracted more attention and interest than the matter of technical education, considered more particularly in the direction of experimental investigation. Nor is this strange, in view of the importance of the question involved. The opinion, indeed, is daily gaining ground that public instruction should no longer be limited to the mere diffusion of familiar facts and long-established principles—to the dissemination, in short, of that kind of information which in common and expressive phrase is styled "book-learning." Something more, it is felt, is needed to make the individual develop his highest usefulness to society and to the State; and for this purpose no system of education can be called complete which fails to make some provision for the special training of the faculties that enable men to add to the stock of human knowledge—to discharge the debt of intellectual progress by teaching as well as learning. In the days of the old-school men, education was content to shut itself up in the dry routine of metaphysical abstractions, and imprisoned or laughed at the stray star-gazer or geographer who declined to stand upon the ancient ways. With BACON came the impulse of inquiry, and the ambition to explore the untried fields of knowledge. What that impulse has given to the world it is needless to recount. But hitherto it has been, for the most part, the expression of individual energy or taste, and the proposition to utilize or, so to speak, to systematize and regulate it for the general good is a comparatively modern suggestion.

Of course the advocates of technical education, considered in this aspect, do not expect to make of every student a GALILEO, a NEWTON, or a TYNDALL. But they do expect, and apparently with justice, to implant in the pupil's mind the disposition, and therewith also, to some extent at least, the power of independent investigation and original production. In every department of human industry the benefit of such discipline is made immediately manifest wherever it has been tried. In Prussia, for example, where, with the usual thoroughness of the German educational system, technical schools were early introduced, their good effect has been realized in the appreciation of many articles of domestic manufacture. It has even been stated on competent authority that in spite of the disadvantages of inferior ores and dearer coal, Prussian steel is beginning to undersell English steel in the home market. The pre-eminence of the French in most of the manufactures which involve the arts of design is undoubtedly due to the intelligent training of the workman, who is taught to originate as well as to copy, and whose education urges him constantly to endeavor to surpass not only his model, but himself. As was stated in one of the late lectures at the National Academy of Design, the modern methods of labor, and the necessity of speedy returns upon large investments of capital, were almost fatal enemies to delicacy of execution and originality of conception in such manufactures. Undoubtedly this is in great part true. Yet, if anything can be done to restore the beauty of form and splendor of coloring which the old pottery and glass-ware display, it must be by a training which shall induce the workman to independent habits of thought and experiment.

In our own country technical education has made little progress, and has not even been very largely discussed. But the proposition mooted in the Board of Education to establish an evening school of chemistry will be apt to attract to it a wider interest. Certainly no study is better calculated to foster an observant and investigative turn of mind, or to give what may, for want of a better word, be called the empiric habit. If there be valuable qualities to develop in the artisan, the mechanic, the worker in every field of human science, the study of chemistry would be an excellent discipline, while at the same time affording just that special knowledge which is of the highest use and importance in every mechanical and artistic pursuit. The proposal is a novel one, but it ought not on that account to be dismissed without careful and conscientious consideration. Such attention, we do not doubt, the Board of Education will give it, and the members of the board, we are sure, if the scheme be found as practicable as upon its face it seems useful, will not be slow to recognize its value as an educational adjunct.

FERRY-BOAT SUICIDES.

Of late there has been a painful and quite unnecessary increase in the number of ferry-boat suicides. These vessels offer peculiar attractions to persons minded to make away with themselves, and it is probable that of the annual average of cases of *felo de se*, a large proportion will be found to come under this head. Women especially have always preferred the form of death which *Ophelia*, and HOOD's unfortunate, and HAWTHORNE's *Zenobia* chose alike, and probably for the same secret reason that prompted the latter, viz., that in drowning, as compared with most other methods of self-destruction, there is so much less of effort and resulting deformity. It is only to slip from the edge of a ferry-boat into the black water, and all life's troubles are over. So, within a week, two young women slipped into eternity from the Brooklyn ferry-boats. And again on Wednesday night, as one of the Jersey City boats was entering her slip, a man, sitting upon the after guard, deliberately shot himself, tumbled into the water, and disappeared.

Many of these suicides it would be, perhaps, impossible to prevent. Many more could easily be prevented by using the simplest precautions. Were the boats, for example, provided with the gates which all should have to guard against accidents, women, at least, would find it less easy to slip off unobserved. And if anything like a watch were kept, probably one-half of such attempts could be frustrated. Each of these boats carries three or four deck hands, whose sole duty appears to be to attach and unloose the bridge chains at landing and leaving, and who during the trip are rarely if ever visible on deck. One at least could certainly be detached to patrol the deck and cabins during that time, and keep watch over the safety of the passengers. Not seldom in the night boats such vigilance is necessary to control the drunken and foul-mouthed scoundrels who annoy or insult all decent passengers. And in cases of suicide, a man with his eyes open for suspicious movements in that direction could in many instances either forestall the attempt, or give the alarm so quickly as to insure a rescue. Of one of the young women already mentioned we are told that she would probably have been saved if any one had had presence of mind enough to warn the pilot in time to stop the boat. Common humanity ought to insure that no means should be left untried to put an end to these distressing occurrences.

ACTION OF THE IOWA GRANGERS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 13.—The State Grange yesterday closed a contract for the purchase of the Heraner Harvester patent, with the intent to start a manufactory of their own. A committee was chosen to draft a railroad tariff bill to be presented to the Legislature, with a memorial. The Transportation Committee reported in favor of the Mississippi River, and the Fox and Missouri Rivers improvement. Resolutions were adopted declaring against the acceptance of railway passes by legislators; in favor of purchasing no more agricultural implements from the Illinois Ring, and in favor of the expansion of the currency and free banking.

OBITUARY.

EX-JUDGE SAMUEL NELSON.

Ex-Judge Samuel Nelson, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died suddenly at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Cooperstown, N. Y. On Monday last he complained of having taken a slight cold, and was confined to his room up to Friday afternoon, when he went down stairs and spent the evening in the parlor. Yesterday morning he went down to breakfast and appeared as well as usual. While sitting in his chair in the afternoon listening to the reading of a letter by Mrs. Nelson, he made an inquiry in regard to it, and then without a word or sigh suddenly expired. So quiet was his death that it was supposed he had fainted, and not until the physicians pronounced him dead was the truth realized. The late Judge had just completed his eighty-first year, having been born on Nov. 10, 1792, at Hebron, Washington County, N.Y. Both his father, John Rodgers Nelson, and his mother, Jane McCarter, were of Irish descent, their ancestors having emigrated from the North of Ireland to Salem, Washington County, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The deceased was sent to the district school at a very early age, and was prepared for college at a classical school in Salem, taught by Rev. Mr. Cross, and afterward at Granville Academy, the Principal of which was Salem Towne of spelling-book fame. He entered Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1811, and graduated August, 1813. He studied law in Salem under Messrs. Savage & Woods, both of whom were distinguished lawyers, Savage having been subsequently Chief Justice of this State, and Woods a Judge in Madison County. In the year 1816 Mr. Woods removed to Madison County. Nelson accompanied him, and was admitted to the bar at the January term of the Supreme Court in 1817. He soon located himself in Cortland Village, Cortland County, where he practiced his profession with great success. In 1820 he was appointed a Presidential Elector, and voted for the election of James Monroe for the second term. In 1821 he was appointed Postmaster of Cortland village, and in the same year he was a delegate to the State Convention for the revision of the Constitution, when he advocated the abolition of the property qualification for voters. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Gov. Yates Circuit Judge under the new Constitution he had helped to frame, and he held this office for a period of eight years. The circuit comprised the Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, and Sullivan. On Feb. 1, 1831, he was appointed by Gov. Throop to the Supreme Court, succeeding Judge William L. Marcy, who was elected United States Senator. On Aug. 31, 1837, Gov. Marcy appointed him Chief Justice of the State of New-York, vice Judge Savage (his former preceptor) resigned. He held this position until 1845, when he was appointed, by President Tyler, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, succeeding Judge Thompson. In 1846 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, but took no active part in its deliberations. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury College, Columbia College, and Geneva College. The soundness of his decision against the Fugitive Slave law in the celebrated Dred Scott case brought his name prominently and favorably before the public at that time. He was a member of the Joint High Commission that framed the Treaty of Washington, and was at all times the trusted and esteemed counselor of different Administrations, and on several occasions during the civil war rendered valuable services to the Union by his firmness and patriotism. President Lincoln and Mr. Seward frequently expressed their appreciation of Judge Nelson's services. At one time during the war Mr. Seward, with nearly all the diplomatic corps, visited Judge Nelson at his residence, at Cooperstown, ostensibly for recreation, but in reality it is known that certain important questions of international law and other public questions were submitted to him for his decision. He retired from the Bench exactly a year ago, and was succeeded by Judge Ward Hunt. On his retirement, all the leading members of the Bar passed resolutions, in which high tribute was paid to the efficient services rendered by him during a long and honorable career in the administration of justice. Judge Nelson was twice married. First in 1819 to Miss Pamela Woods, oldest daughter of one of his preceptors, Judge Woods, of Madison County. She died in 1823. In 1825 he married Miss Catherine A. Russell, daughter of Dr. Russell, of Cooperstown, who with four children, two sons and two daughters, survive him. United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White is married to one of the daughters, and when in this City the late Judge spent most of his time with Mr. White. The other daughter is the wife of Rev. Dr. Beach, of the Episcopal Church in Twentieth street. One of his sons, Rensselaer Nelson, is Judge of the United States District Court of Minnesota.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

THE GALAXY COURSE—WENDELL PHILLIPS ON "GLANCES ABROAD."

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered one of the Galaxy course of lectures last evening at Association Hall, the subject being "Glances Abroad." The lecturer started with the general proposition or text from the utterances of Prof. Tyndall, to the effect that he wished every American could know England, and every Englishman know America. He said that for the last seventy years America had been the focus of the world's interest. It was the country in which the great question of capital and labor had been considered with the greatest interest and in which, if both were not united in one great partnership, labor would tear capital to pieces. He took occasion to say that he hoped they would never hasten back to the delusion of specie payments. What he looked forward to was a currency double in volume, resting on the credit of the Government, and bringing down the interest of money in this country to the level of Great Britain. In reference to the subject-matter of the lecture, he was of opinion that republicanism in Great Britain was much nearer than many imagined; and with respect to the advent of republicanism in France, he thought that the tricolor, under its régime, would avenge Sedan. It was a social century, he said, that was opening upon us; a century in which people learned to know each other. They had themselves seen the North arrayed against the South, and at the end of this had grown mutual knowledge. The World imagined the people of the South were braggarts, who would never make good their words by deeds, and the South considered those of the North were peddlers, who would not risk a sixpence in the encounter, but since then North and South had come to know each other better. Since 1870, England, he said, had voted to do Americans justice, but had failed. He then proceeded to consider various points of difference between America and several European countries, principally in respect to social matters. These were for the most part in favor of America, but they were in a great measure negatived by the assertion that some masters of a particularly favorable kind which came within his notice led him to the conclusion that he was several thousand miles away from Boston. This sentiment, which concluded the lecture, was very warmly received.

THE DEATH OF AN EASTERN BRIGAND.

"Of the death of Tako Arvanitaki, the notorious brigand," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "there happily seems to be little doubt, but as to the manner of his death accounts vary. The following 'new version' is given by the *Levant Herald*, on the authority of a correspondent at Volo, who begs, 'in the interests of truth,' that the original narrative of the end of this now historical character may be rectified, and the actual facts made known. Arvanitaki's band, he says, numbering sixteen men, came to the village of Velech on Sept. 2, in quest of provisions. Mehemet Ali Pasha, the commander of the Turkish troops, however, was informed by his spies of the descent of the brigands, and sent secret intelligence of the fact to the chiefs of the flying columns of soldiers, each of which had to watch over a distinct portion of the province. On the following morning, therefore, the robbers found that they were being pursued, and were obliged to take refuge first at Apidhia and then at Palio-Apidhia, where the soldiers lost sight of them. Tako and his band now retreated in the direction of Lakreah. But about two hours later the gang fell upon an ambuscade, laid for them by Mousa Agha, a Captain in the Eighth Company of the Second Battalion of Hondoumbaia, (frontier guards,) and commanded at the time by Hassan Ombashi (Sergeant.) The ambuscade was composed of nine soldiers and two villagers of Lakreah, Naco Romano and Mitro Codhomitro. The skull of Tako was pierced by a bullet, and his death was instantaneous. His fifteen companions, however, whose flight was favored by the darkness and the shelter of an adjacent forest, escaped. The head of Tako was removed from his shoulders and brought to Okaba, where it was shown to Mehemet Ali Pasha, who ordered it to be buried in accordance with the Greek rite. Up to the 6th inst. five brigands of the band of Tako had surrendered to the Turkish troops, leaving only ten desperate ruffians prowling about the district. It is to be hoped that no blunder has arisen about the head supposed to belong to Tako; but in these days of [illegible] it is impossible not to feel some [illegible] must anyhow

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

We learn with great satisfaction that Mr. Strakosch has arranged to give four performances of Italian opera at the Academy, on the evenings of Dec. 24, 25, and 26, and on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 27. Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon "Aida" is to be done, and Wednesday and Friday evenings Mme. Nilsson will sing. We are asked to mention that the subscribers during the season recently ended may, on application at the box-office, retain the seats and boxes heretofore held.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The week's representations at Mr. Daly's new Fifth Avenue Theatre were brought to a close last night by a remarkably even performance of "London Assurance." A very large assemblage witnessed the play, and frequently manifested their approval of its rehearsal. The piece has been frequently acted by Mr. Daly's company, and as often reviewed in these columns; an extended notice is, therefore, not called for at this time. The latest representation was taken part in by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenburgh, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. Owen Fawcett, and Misses Fanny Davenport and Minnie Conway. It will be seen that the cast embraced the most prominent members of Mr. Daly's fine company, and that perhaps it would not just now be possible to present anywhere a stronger array of artists to a Metropolitan audience. Special mention might be made of Mr. George Clarke's *Charles Courtly*; the *Lady Gay Spanker* of Miss Fanny Davenport was notably good. Mr. Frank Hardenburgh was the *Mark Meddle* of the evening, and was exceedingly comical. The performance is to be repeated to-morrow evening. On Wednesday, Mr. Daly will produce the new play adapted by him, if we mistake not, from the French of M. Bélot. The novelty is called "Parricide"—a sombre title, the effect of which, in the announcements, is somewhat brightened by the humorous assurance that it is a "wierd and intensely dramatic and psychological study of human passion and human judgment."

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

With the present week, Signor Salvini's performances in New-York will close. To-morrow, at the Academy, he is to act in "Othello," and Wednesday he will play *Samson*. The recital of "Othello" is for the benefit of the tragedian; we trust it will be largely attended, not only on account of its great interest, but because its success will afford special evidence of the esteem in which the public ought to hold so gifted and hard-working an artist. Friday, for the benefit of Signora Piamonti, "Elizabeth, Queen of England," with the *bénéficiaire* in Mme. Ristori's rôle, and Signor Salvini as *Robert Essex*, is to be given. A matinée entertainment on Saturday will be the last performance of the series.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-MORROW.

The announcements for to-morrow are not fraught with especial promise. At Wallack's "She Stoops to Conquer" will be played but for the night only, as "Ours" is to be given Tuesday. At the Broadway Theatre "The Woman in White" will be represented, with Mr. Wybert Reeve as *Count Fosco*. At Booth's Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is to act in "Kit." At Wood's Museum Mr. T. J. Riggs will enter upon an engagement. And finally, at the Olympic Mr. Adams will play in "The Dead Heart."

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe was last week in Philadelphia, and perform there this week....Miss Neilson has been constrained to interrupt her performances and go to Florida to recuperate....Mme. Janauschek acted last week in Charleston....Mr. Stoddart and his company were at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore....Miss Carlotta Leclercq was at Robinson's, in Cincinnati....Mrs. Chanfrau was at Wood's, in Cincinnati....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was in Albany....Mrs. Oates and her troupe were in Richmond....Mr. Maurice Grau's English Opera Company was at Hooley's, in Chicago....Miss Lotta was at McVicker's Theatre, and Mr. T. C. King at the Chicago Globe, while Miss Lydia Thompson occupied the Academy of Music....Mr. Jefferson was at Ford's Opera-house, in Washington, and Miss Maggie Mitchell at the National....Mr. E. L. Davenport was at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and Miss Dargon performed at Col. Wood's Museum....Miss Cushman was at the Boston Theatre....The following amusing and quite truthful passage is from a New-Orleans letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "New-Orleans is the most musical city I have ever visited. That is, I mean that it is 'more on' music, and has the most critical musicians, or, to speak more accurately, the most musical critics—that is to say there is more music to be criticised, or rather more critics to the amount of music—however, Ballard Smith knows what I mean. But the people here do adore music, and know it by heart and everlastingly go for it. What they can't tell you about music wouldn't be worth publishing for the instruction of small children. They know all about ancient music and modern music, and the music of the future. Some of their ideas on the subject are sufficiently venerable to be aired in the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, and some again are too young to stand alone. It is a great privilege and benefit to hear New-Orleans talk about music. When I came here I didn't know two notes of music in the world—no, not one, to say it off the book—and since then I've heard some which, I am confident, I couldn't have heard anywhere else. The opera in New-Orleans is, of course, very well supported. It is not allowed to want for any of the necessaries, nor many of the luxuries, of operatic existence. What I like about it is this. When you go there you need never have any trouble in arriving at a correct estimate of the artists, (you mustn't say singers, or performers, for that would show that you didn't understand music.) There are always many people to say, in an impressive, contralto sort of manner, with a kind of *adagio* shrug of the shoulders, that 'it's entrancing. You never hear such vocalization outside of Paris and St. Petersburg'—and I heard one man say he never wanted to hear such inside. Now, in Louisville, I'm never able to form a clear, positive judgment about the matter until I see the *Courier-Journal* next morning, which much impairs the pleasure of the entertainment—for how can a man enjoy a thing unless he knows whether or not it's good? A first-class voice can always do well here, provided it has had forty or fifty years of cultivation in the best European or Creole circles. I wouldn't advise Nilsson to come here. A friend of mine told me all about it. 'Her voice,' he said, 'will do very well for Louisville, or Bagdad, or Constantinople, but it's too staccata for this market—quite too piano forte, as it were—too little timbre; shows decided lack of culture in the mezzotinto bars, and an unmistakable lesion of the supra condyloid foramen in the higher notes of G flat. The refined organs of a New-Orleans audience would detect her shortcomings at once. After the very first scene you'd hear every one say to a friend, "You may have my box for the rest of the week; I've quite enough of this."' After this explanation, I felt sorry for Nilsson. I had liked her very much indeed; but now my eyes were opened, and I wondered how my ears could have so deceived me. They have a tenor here, just imported from the Grand Opera of Paris—which is the stock farm where they raise tenors. Everybody thinks it's so strange he was allowed to come away—you wouldn't think so until you got well acquainted with him. His name escapes me—no one can pronounce his name who hasn't lived seven years below Canal street on garlic and chocolate. When he braces himself against a substantial piece of scenery and turns on a full head of voice, he invariably brings down the house—and makes you wish it had fallen on him. But I know he understands music."

DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

Writing from Paris, under date of Nov. 25, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

M. Dumas' new play, "Monsieur Alphonse," was brought out to-night for the first time at his favorite theatre, the Gymnase. Although his last dramatic venture has been kept much more quiet than his former pieces—although no attempt has been made to get up any fictitious excitement—the sudden announcement of the novelty three days ago caused the box-office to be besieged. But the entire house was let for the first night before the ordinary public had a chance of securing a seat. There was an innovation to-night at the Gymnase. Ladies were admitted for the first time to the orchestra stalls. The same novelty has been also introduced at the Variétés. The only theatres which still maintain the old Salic law of exclusion from the pit are the Français, the Odéon, the Opéra Comique, and the Palais Royal. A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at this invasion of the rights of man, but the appearance of the theatre gained by the sprinkling of colored dresses among the black coats. The celebrities present included Baron Rothschild, Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador; Prince Nigra, the Italian Ambassador; Mme. De Gallifet, M. Sarcey, Emile De Girardin, Ernest Rénan, Jules Sandeau, Milliaud, Nazet, and a large number of other literary men; Mlle. Schneider and many more well-known personages.

The original title of Dumas' piece was "Monsieur Jules." At almost the last moment it was found out that a vaudeville had already been played under that name, and the title of "Monsieur Alphonse" was, therefore, substituted. The entire action takes place in the *salon* of a country house situated at the distance of an hour's railway drive from Paris. The walls of the bright, sunny room are draped with Japanese hangings, and all the elegant and richly decorated furniture—the sofas, divans, and tables, even to the minutest details, such as the vases, small caskets, and china monsters—are in perfect keeping with the style now in vogue. The house belongs to *M. De Montaiglin*, commander of a vessel in the French Navy, and the ornaments of the room suggest a recent voyage to Japan. When the curtain rises *Raymonde, Montaiglin's* wife, and *Octave* (M. Alphonse) are discovered in conversation. It appears from their discourse that the Captain is to start the next morning on his last voyage. *Octave* is about to be married, and in order to guard against the investigations of his exceeding jealous *fiancée*, he is anxious to get rid of a child, the fruit of an early *liaison* with *Raymonde*. He therefore suggests to her that he shall ask *Montaiglin's* permission to bring his daughter, in order that she may remain with *Raymonde* during her husband's absence. The mother is naturally tempted by the prospect of the constant presence of *Adrienne*, whom she has hitherto been able to see only at long intervals and by stealth; but she repels the idea of bringing her unacknowledged child into her husband's home. *Octave* threatens that if she refuses he will send his daughter to America, and seeing *Montaiglin* approach, declares that he will suggest his idea to the husband, leaving the decision in his hands. The Captain is astonished to learn that *Octave* has a child eleven years old, and after reading him a severe lesson on his selfish viciousness, tells his friend to fetch his daughter, having no idea that her mother is his own wife. A charming scene follows between *Monsieur* and *Mme. Montaiglin*, a matrimonial love duet, full of poetical ideas delicately expressed. When *Octave* returns with *Adrienne*, we learn that she does not know him to be her father; she knows him only as a "Monsieur Alphonse," who has been to see her just "six times" she remembers the number perfectly. She knows *Raymonde* to be her mother, but, instructed by *Octave*, she carefully avoids giving any sign of recognition. Several of the child's answers are very bright. When asked if she has ever heard of God, she replies, "Yes; but He has heard much more of me—I have prayed to Him so often." *Montaiglin* is so charmed with the child that he says to *Octave*, "If you happen to have another daughter to spare, you may as well bring her too." No sooner is *Adrienne* left alone with her mother than she rushes into her arms, and the two arrange all sorts of plans of future happiness. They are to sleep in two contiguous rooms,—"with the door between open," stipulates *Adrienne*; when alone they are to be mother and daughter; when in company, they are to be less affectionate; "but," adds the child, "if I embrace you less I shall love you the more." *Raymonde's* after-reflections are interrupted by the announcement of a lady visitor, who turns out to be *Mme. Guichard*, the *fiancée* of *Octave*. She has come in search of her lover, whom she has followed from Paris to the cottage where *Adrienne* was hidden, and thence to *Mme. Montaiglin's*. She suspects the child to be *Octave's*, and is bent on discovering the mother. Formerly a waitress in an inn, then the mistress of the proprietor, who married her when on his death-bed, she has inherited from him a large fortune, which *Octave* is anxious to secure. But she has all the coarse suspiciousness and violent jealousy of a woman *de bas étage*. *Mme. De Montaiglin*, disgusted at her manners, refers her to *Octave* for an explanation. The curtain falls on the inn-keeper telling the servant, who brings her a glass of beer she has asked for, "Tu me sauves la vie, mon garçon."

In the second act *Octave* is compelled by *Mme. Guichard*, after much prevarication, to confess that the child is his; but he declares that the mother is dead. "Then fetch your daughter," cries out the rich landlady, "and I will take charge of her." Hence arise fresh complications. *Octave* protests, but *Mme. Guichard* insists, and eventually declares she will return in three hours to fetch away both father and child. When she is gone comes a difficulty with the mother, who, however, is eventually overruled by *Octave*. She consents to the separation; but, in trying afterward to make her husband see that the child will be ruined by being abandoned to the vulgar *Mme. Guichard*, speaks with such savage bitterness of *Octave*, with such tenderness of *Adrienne*, that *Montaiglin's* eyes are suddenly opened, and he cries out, "*Elle est ta fille.*" She falls upon his breast, and then, overcome by his ready pardon, tells her sad story, how she was seduced by stratagem and violence, and how she had had bitter cause to hate the father of her child, years before *Montaiglin* made her his wife. His reply to her justifiable wonder at his forgiveness—"*Tu es mère, tu es bonne mère, et tu es sacrée*"—brought down the house; but the character is almost too angelic to be within our sympathies. Nevertheless, the entire scene proved extraordinarily effective. There was not a tearless eye in the house.

In the third act, *Montaiglin* instructs a notary to draw up a deed claiming, in his own name, the child registered as having "parents unknown." He compels *Octave* to be one of the witnesses, and, when the seducer protests and places himself at the orders of his friend, the Captain dismisses him with contempt. But *Mme. Guichard*, driven by her jealous inquisitiveness, and determined to keep a hold over her future husband has also had a deed of adoption of his child drawn up in her name. Thus *Adrienne* is claimed both by *Montaiglin* and the ex-waitress, neither of whom is her parent. The Captain, to clear his wife from all suspicion, declares that *Octave* has acted for him; *Mme. Guichard's* admiration of her future husband is increased, and all promises to end well. But the shrewd widow's suspicions are not quite allayed, and, as a last trial, she pretends, looking off the stage, to see that *Adrienne* has fallen down. *Raymonde* screams, and the true mother stands revealed. *Mme. Guichard* now understands all; she is convinced of *Octave's* cowardly deceit, and, turning suddenly upon him with all the Billingsgate at her command, orders him out of her sight. "Dire que j'allais épouser ce Pierrotiâ," is her funeral oration over her lost love. All is now settled; and the piece ends with a pretty *mot* put into the mouth of the child. She addresses *Montaiglin* as "Mon père," *Mme. Guichard* as "Ma mère," and *Raymonde* as "Maman."

The comedy is admirably represented. Mlle. Blanche Pierson, as the suffering *Raymonde*, exhibits an amount of passion for which nobody gave her credit. She startled the thronged house by her frantic grief in the great scene of the second act. The part was evidently written for Mlle. Desclée, who is still seriously ill. It is fortunate for the author that she has so able a deputy. Mlle. Alphonsine has been lent by the Palais Royal on purpose to create the part of the demonstrative *Mme. Guichard*. She not only makes the audience roar at all her coarse speeches, but wins their sympathies by occasional touches of pathos. *Adrienne* is personated by Mlle. Alice Lody with marvelous talent. I have never seen any child's part filled with such complete success. The *débutante* plays like a consummate actress while looking the child she really is. Prejol enacts the naval Captain with dignity, and Frederic Achard is fresh and bright as the selfish man of the world, *Octave*. There is only one scene, the action takes place in one afternoon, and the characters do not change their costume once. M. Dumas does not therefore depend upon any adventitious interest. But it is probable that "Monsieur Alphonse" will prove his greatest success. The above sketch of the plot can give only a poor idea of the piece, which is brimful of smart, bright telling epigrams, often relieved by poetical thoughts and pathetic touches that went home to all hearers. The author's intention seems to be to exhibit the beauty of forgiveness, and to prove that one momentary fault ought not to destroy forever the tender nature of a true woman. "Monsieur Alphonse" is the pendant to "La Femme de Claude"—the latter exhibits a creature of natural depravity, the former an angel, whose fall should not condemn her to rise no more. "Tue-la" was the cimax of the latter; "Pardonne-la" is the lesson inculcated by the former. In every sense "Monsieur Alphonse" is the better, as well as the pleasanter piece. None of the characters are vicious, even *Octave* being rather weak than criminal. The contrast between the cold sensualist and the warm-hearted enthusiast is admirably pointed. The character of the shrewd, impetuous, vulgar *femme du peuple* is a capital type. I have rarely, if ever, witnessed such enthusiasm as was exhibited on the fall of the curtain on the second act, and I cannot remember how often the actors were recalled. "Monsieur Alphonse" is an assured success.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Italian Opera at Madrid opened on the 10th inst. with "Gli Ugonotti." The absence of a tenor has delayed the production of Gounod's "Romeo e Giuletta," which was to have been the inaugurating piece. Meyerbeer's work was magnificently rendered by Mme. Marie Sass, the tenor Stagno, and the bass David....M. Zimelli, the *impressario* of the late theatre at Malta, has opened the old Manvel House with a fair company, and a Mlle. Rubini, who is now singing in Meyerbeer's opera of "Dinorah," is highly spoken of....A collection of autograph compositions by Mozart has just been purchased for the Royal Library, Berlin. It consists of 531 pieces, and includes ten operas, one oratorio, five masses, fifteen symphonies, &c....At Munich the King of Bavaria recently gave an order that the ballet of "Un bal sous Louis XV." should be played for himself alone after the representation of the opera. His Majesty witnessed from a private box the improvised representation, which lasted from 11 to 1 in the morning. As usual on such occasions—for these royal caprices are not rare—the greatest care has been taken to expel from the house every spectator, and the servants on duty had to keep watch in the corridors to prevent any noise. The next day presents were sent to all the artists to indemnify them for their non-obligatory performance....Lovers of high operatic music will be glad to hear that Herr Flotow has written a new opera, which will shortly be produced at the Opéra Comique of Vienna. The work bears the French title of "Fleur de Harlem."....With regard to the forthcoming London pantomimes, Drury Lane is to furnish "Jack in the Box, or Harlequin Little Tom Tucker and the Three Men of Gotham, Who Went to Sea in a Bowl." The Covent Garden pantomime is "Little Red Riding Hood and Her Sister Little Bo Peep," a relationship which will be news to the nursery. Astley's gives us "Cinderella and the Lady at Banbury Cross," another odd association. The Surrey has "Jack and the Beanstalk," with Miss Nelly Power as *Jack*, the story being conglomerated with a dozen others. At the Standard is to be produced "Whittington and His Cat," supported by the Payne Family....A new Swedish nightingale, says the *Ménestrel*, has been discovered by a member of the Reichstag, and has been confided to him by Prof. Guntha, for the purposes of education. This future rival of Christine Nilsson, according to the same authority, comes of the humblest stock, and has been called from the duty of washing the plates of the brave bourgeois of Stockholm to become that most autocratic of autocrats, a fashionable "prima donna."....A second of Richard Wagner's favorite projects will be realized. An opera school for the cultivation and training of stage singers is to be affiliated to the famous theatre at Bayreuth, the cost being defrayed out of the royal exchequer and the management intrusted to the Intendance of Royal Stages. The project has already received the approval of King Lewis....A telegram from Moscow states that Mme. Patti has just taken her benefit in *Faust* and obtained 9,323 roubles (3f. 75c.) of receipt. She was called forward sixty times, and after the third act received from the subscribers a splendid brooch composed of diamonds and large pearls....The Abbé Liszt was presented at Pesth with a gold and a silver chaplet of laurel leaves on the 10th inst., which was the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which he commenced his artistic career....Bombay is to have a theatre and opera-house on the Esplande. It will hold 1,200 persons, and is to be finished by next August.

A MISERABLE DAY.

The warmth of Spring in the midst of Winter, the prevailing state of the weather, is a caprice which nature does not often indulge in. It would be agreeable were it not accompanied by clouds, fog and rain. People who are compelled to be out of doors find such a condition of things anything but desirable; but, as the clerk of the weather is a person who is entirely uncontrollable, there is nothing left to do but "grin and bear" what cannot be helped, and endure those coughs and colds of which such universal dampness is fruitful. The mild temperature began to prevail on Sunday last.

Yesterday the mercury stood at 45° from 3 A. M. until 12 M., and then dropped a few degrees. The day opened cloudy and foggy, and so, occasionally varied by showers of rain, it continued to be until late in the night. The streets were covered with a layer of soft mud, which was splashed up into the faces and over the clothing of unfortunate pedestrians by the horses driven through it, and the gutters were flooded with a filthy fluid, which in many instances finding no outlet into the mouths of choked-up sewers, formed spreading and noisome pools through which men and horses were forced to wade. Stages and street cars, as is usual in such weather, drove a thriving business, but those who were driven into their shelter by the pelting rain found such shelter most disagreeable and but little better than the evil they wished to escape. Everything and everybody in the overcrowded vehicles were damp and "sticky," and every man and woman thus forced to share each other's company wore a sour and forbidding expression. The car-conductors, making their way through the cars, shoved their closely-packed passengers right and left with more than common rudeness, and drivers, mud-splashed from head to foot, swore at their toiling and stumbling horses with unusual ferocity. Umbrellas were held at the usual premiums on such occasions, and the possessors of the most dilapidated were envied by people who had no such protection. A more dreary-looking prospect than that presented in the suburbs could scarcely be conceived. Mud everywhere and ankle deep. So generally discouraging was the morning look-out from their mist-covered windows to suburban residents that only those whose business was most urgent ventured to leave their homes. Business was naturally affected by the weather, and tradesmen were driven to unusual expedients to profitably occupy their time. At night a fog overhung the harbor, and navigation was rendered perilous, although no serious accidents occurred. Altogether, yesterday was a day whose like nobody would care to see very often, although it promises to keep the Hudson River navigable and the canals open until the large amount of produce which has been ice-bound can be brought to market.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN BLASTING.

The contractors engaged in regulating and grading Sixty-eighth street, between First avenue and the East River, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning removed, at a single blast, about 1,200 tons of solid rock. Sixty-eighth street, where it will intersect with Avenue A, about 150 yards or so from First avenue, abounds in rocks, and it will require many blasts and considerable time and labor to grade the street successfully. The blast yesterday morning was only the first of a series of monster ones that will be required to remove the solid mass of rock in that vicinity. The experiment was tried on a solid piece of rock, sixty feet long, about twenty-two feet in width, and several feet deep, and the result was witnessed by a number of citizens and two or three civil engineers. Twelve twenty-five-pound kegs of powder were used, this amount being almost equally divided between two large drill holes. The first attempt to cause a blast, owing to a heavy shower of rain falling about the time, was a failure, and it was with difficulty the powder could be ignited. When it did, however, the shock was terrific, and the noise caused by the explosion sounded like the discharge of a cannon, and could be heard for a very considerable distance. The mass of solid rock, estimated at 1,000 tons or more, was torn in shreds and hurled in every direction. A solid rock, which it was suggested would weigh two tons or more, was hurled over a fence to a distance of nearly thirty yards into a grove, where a portion of it was buried two feet in the earth. Several large pieces, weighing not less than a ton each, were found after the blast was over deposited at a distance of twenty to thirty feet. A piece of stone, weighing probably 200 pounds, was carried to a distance of more than 100 yards with terrific force, and in its course severed the trunks of two large-sized trees, while the limbs of several others in the grove were torn and shattered by a shower of falling fragments. The explosion shook some of the buildings 400 yards off. After the blast was over, a messenger from the Colored Home, located in Sixty-fifth street, near First avenue, complained to the contractors that the shock caused by the blast shook that building, and shattered a number of panes of glass in the windows. Fortunately, no dwelling-houses were nearer than Sixty-fifth street, and the contractors, before touching the match, were cautious enough to warn every person in the immediate vicinity of the danger.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Edward McNary, James Barry, and James Smith, and five or six other thieves who escaped, entered the store of Fred. Keoppmann, of No. 329 West street, yesterday morning. Some of whom seized Keoppmann, and threw him upon the floor, while the others robbed his money drawer and stole other property to the value in all of $15 31. Justice Sherwood held them in $300 each to answer....Henry Kupp, for stealing an overcoat valued at $15, the property of Thomas Williams, of No. 439 West Thirty-first street, was held in $300 to answer....Daisy Jackson and Laura Lee, both colored, were charged by Sarah Jones, of No. 83 Mercer street, with stealing a woolen shawl valued at $1. Held in $300 to answer....Charles Patterson, for stealing a ball of shade cord from Thomas Devoe, of No. 26 Carmine street, was held in $300 to answer....Annie Rowe, colored, aged twenty, of No. 86 Lexington avenue, was committed yesterday by Justice Otterbourg in default of $1,000 bail, for stealing a $50 bill from Frederick Dunsmore, also of No. 86 Lexington avenue....John D. Risco, aged eighteen, arraigned for stealing a coat and scarf, valued at $23, from Albert Steinback, of No. 106 East Tenth street, was committed in default of $300 bail to answer before the Court of Special Sessions....August Servine, aged twenty-eight, of No. 644 East Thirteenth street, was charged by his wife, Elizabeth Servine, with assault and battery. He was held in $300 to keep the peace....Marks Beecker, aged twenty-three, of No 48½ Clinton street, was charged by Celia St. Clair, of the same residence, with arson. Referred to the Fire Marshal....Margaret McLoughlin, aged twenty-five, of No. 335 East Eighth street, was charged with assault and battery by Amanda Farrell, of No. 129 Hester street. Held in $300 to answer before the Special Sessions....Isaac Black, aged forty-seven, of No. 86 Chatham street, charged by Abraham Benson, of No. 77 Suffolk street, with receiving stolen goods, was held in $1,000 to answer....Margaret Green, aged thirty-three, of No. 7 Crosby street, was arrested by Officer Baumgarten for suspicious conduct. Thirty days and $300 to keep the peace.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN NEWARK, N. J.

At an early hour yesterday morning the office of Bliss & Drake's smoothing-iron factory, on the corner of New-Jersey Railroad and New-York avenues, Newark, was entered by burglars, who broke open the safe and stole therefrom about $8,000 worth of securities and $15 in currency. The work on the safe was done in a business-like manner. The majority of the securities are of such a nature that the thieves cannot use them. Among them were promissory notes to the amount of $3,000, a life-insurance policy, some Government bonds, and certificates of stock. The thieves left a note stating that a reward of $75 would secure a return of the papers, but the proprietors refuse to do so, as they have stopped payment on the notes, and given notice in relation to the other papers.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week the Police arrested 2,054 persons....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during last week, 478 deaths, 490 births, and 174 marriages, showing a decrease of 47 deaths and 35 marriages, and an increase of 34 births. The births exceeded the deaths by 12, a very unusual occurrence....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 21 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M., yesterday, involving a loss of $178,130; insurance, $771,200.

THE COLE WILL CASE.

In the contested will case of Eliza M. Cole, which came up for further hearing before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, two witnesses were examined by the proponents of the will to show that the deceased at the time of signing and making her will was of sound mind and in full possession of her mental faculties.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

The Hardin will case was again brought up yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court. The contestants examined two witnesses, who gave further cumulative evidence to the effect that Mrs. Walker, or Mrs. Hardin, as she claims to be, was of intemperate habits, and of generally bad character. The case was again adjourned.

THE CATSKILL OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.

ARREST OF THE LEADER OF THE GANG IN THIS CITY.

Charles Hobbs was yesterday arrested by Detectives Elder, Fields, and King, of the Central Office, charged with being the leader of a gang of thieves who robbed the dwelling of Mr. Abram Post, a rich farmer, at Embogcht, a village about three miles from Catskill, on the Hudson. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that on the evening of Friday, Oct. 17, while Mr. Post and his family were eating supper, six men entered the house, and representing themselves as Government detectives, said they had come to search the house for counterfeit money. Mr. Post asked the intruders for their warrant, whereupon the ruffians drew revolvers and compelled him and the members of his family, six in number, to retire to an upper bedroom, threatening them with instant death if they resisted or made any alarm. Arrived in the bedroom, the ruffians handcuffed Mr. Post, and producing cords, which they had evidently brought for the purpose, bound him and his family to the bedstead. Two of the ruffians remained to guard the family while the others ransacked the premises in search of valuables. They secured $225 in greenbacks, $90 in gold, two Greene County bonds of $500 each, a number of checks, a dozen silver spoons, and a gold thimble, with which they decamped, leaving the inmates of the house bound and helpless. In this condition they were found some hours after the departure of the ruffians, by a neighbor who happened to call in on a visit. Since that time the most strenuous efforts have been made by the authorities of Catskill to find out the perpetrators of the outrage and robbery, but without avail, and the Police authorities of this City were then applied to for assistance. Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, detailed the detectives named above, who, from information obtained by them, arrested Hobbs. He was yesterday identified by Mr. Post and several members of his family as the leader of the gang of ruffians, and was delivered to Charles W. Davis, Justice of the Peace of Columbia County, who took him to Catskill for examination. None of his companions have been arrested.

TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN ARRESTPD.

About a week ago Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, received a telegram per cable from Chief Constable Palin, of Manchester, England, informing him that two young men, named Lewis Gillman and Daniel Sandback, had committed a forgery for a large amount in that city, and were supposed to have sailed for New-York. The telegram was very vague and indefinite, and failed to specify the particulars of the forgery or the steamer on which it was supposed the youthful fugitives had taken passage. Capt. Irving gave the case in charge of Detectives Sampson and Farley, who proceeded to Quarantine, and remained there several days, boarding all the steamers as they arrived. They did not succeed in discovering the fugitives. Becoming convinced that the young men had been passengers on some steamer which had arrived before the telegram reached this City, the officers began a search on shore, and found them snugly ensconced at a hotel in Jersey City. They were arrested and taken to Police Headquarters. They denied that they had committed any forgery, and voluntarily consented to accompany an officer back to England. They were yesterday placed in charge of Detective Williamson, of the Central Office, and sailed, by the City of Brussels, for Liverpool. The Police state that Gillman was a book-keeper, in the employ of his father, who is a wealthy merchant in Manchester, and that Sandback is connected with a very aristocratic family in England. The young men were intimate friends, and led a very fast life, frequenting race courses and betting heavily on all events on the turf. They lost large sums of money, and finally young Gillman forged his father's name to a promissory note for £1,900. With the proceeds of this note they endeavored to retrieve their losses, but failed most signally, and fearing the exposure they fled the country and came to this City. When arrested, they were found in possession of £200 and a quantity of handsome jewelry. It is believed that the names given above were assumed by them to save their family from the disgrace consequent upon their criminal conduct.

CHARITABLE FAIR AT OLIVET CHAPEL.

Two associations composed of those attending Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second street, which last Winter did a good work there, have this Winter combined, under the direction of certain ladies and gentlemen, to hold a fair on the 17th and 18th of December. Through donations from friends, and through the efforts of the members, they will be able to offer a large assortment of useful and necessary articles at very cheap rates. Those desiring to buy will find everything, from sewing-machines to cheap toys, from warm, ready-made garments to groceries and second-hand clothing, (good as new,) while those wishing to enjoy a happy sight and see what the "working classes" can accomplish, will find suitable refreshments. The object of this fair is to aid by cheap sales, and again through the proceeds of these sales, those suffering from this hard Winter. Those desiring to help, and those desiring to benefits of such a fair should not forget this one at No. 63 Second street.

MEETING OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of members called to testify their regard for the memory of Mr. Adams C. Sumner, late a member of the New-York Produce Exchange, was held yesterday. The President, Mr. Franklin Edson, occupied the chair. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Henry H. Rogers, and unanimously adopted:

The Exchange having been called together in view of the decease of our highly-esteemed associate, Adams C. Sumner, the following minute is unanimously ordered:

By long career of useful mercantile life Mr. Sumner endeared himself to all with whom he had business relations.

Faithful in the discharge of all trusts, true to all engagements, beloved in social circles, and cherished in his domestic relations, this Exchange adds its tribute of respect to his memory.

We extend our sympathies to the bereaved family and friends, and order that this minute be entered at large upon our record, and a copy, properly certified and engrossed, be furnished to his family.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, Roundsman Coon and Officer Thompson, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested at the Harlem Bridge a boy giving the name of Peter Callahan, of No. 391 Cherry street. The boy had two horses in his possession, valued at $700, which he said a man named Mat. Byrnes had hired him to deliver to a person in Westchester County. He had previously, he said, taken other horses from Byrnes to the same place. One of the animals was during the day claimed by Otto Mahland, of No. 616 Grand street, who stated that it had been stolen the night before from a stable at Jackson and Madison streets. The boy Callahan was arraigned before Judge Kasmire, at the Harlem Police Court, by whom he was committed for examination. The Police believe that they have made an important discovery, and confidently assert that within a few hours the secrets of an extensive gang of horse thieves, together with the leaders of the organization, will be in the hands of officers.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

Yesterday morning a solemn requiem mass was offered at the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, in Twenty-third street, for the repose of the souls of Charles Montagut, of Paris, France; of Julia, his wife, daughter of the late John De Ruyter, of this City; and of Louis Madeline Montagut, their daughter, who were lost on the Ville du Havre on the 22d of last month.

The interior of the church was draped in mourning. The high altar was encircled with lighted tapers, as was also the catafalque placed in the nave of the church. The usual ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church were performed on the occasion. Rev. P. Tournier, S. P. M., officiated as Celebrant of the Mass, Rev. R. P. Ferrier acted as Deacon, Rev. R. F. Guichéteau as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. C. M. E. Dubriel as Master of Ceremonies. There was a full choir in attendance, M. Gomien presiding at the organ.

THE CONSECRATION OF REV. DR. CHENEY, OF CHICAGO.

On receipt of the dispatch announcing the determination of Rev. Charles Cheney, of Christ Church, Chicago, to accept the nomination tendered him by the founders of the Reformed Episcopal Church for missionary Bishop of the North-west, Bishop Cummins left this City for Chicago, expecting to be absent for one week. The consecration of Rev. Dr. Cheney will take place in Chicago, Bishop Cummins performing the holy rite, and not in this City, as generally understood and expected. The new Bishop will immediately enter upon his duties, and Bishop Cummins is expected to return to this City with his wife on Wednesday next.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

An independent military company, to be known as the Imperial Guard, is now being organized in this City, which is intended to be one of the finest organizations of the kind in this country. The uniforms are to be of the most brilliant description, and military men of the highest order are to be invited to command it, and only gentlemen of respectability will be permitted to become members. Further particulars will shortly appear in the columns of THE TIMES.

OUR FOREIGN RESIDENTS ON BAZAINE.

The papers published in this City in the French language naturally devote much space to the discussion of the result of the Bazaine trial. *Le Messager* approves of sparing the life of Bazaine, but thinks that the ceremonial of a formal degradation from rank should not have been omitted. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, though believing that the Marshal deserved the hard sentence passed against him, can respect the feeling of mercy which inspired the Judges, and which dictated the modification of the sentence; but admits at the same time that if the sentence had been enforced in the fullest rigor there would have been no reason to dissent from the strict punishment it dictated. *L'Eco d'Italia* considers that in Bazaine the French Army and people find a scapegoat, and adds that in his fall "the unhappy family of Maximilian and the devastated cities of Mexico are avenged."

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the past week the following wills were proven, and letters of administration and guardianship granted by Surrogate Veeder: Marcy E. Palmer, Ruth Dunham, Francis H. Kayser, William Murray, Francis O'Rourke, Ariminta K. Fonda, Benjamin G. Cordray, Martin Lowentry, Katharine Lawer, all of the City of Brooklyn. In the will of Francis H. Kayser appear the following legacies: To the Trustees of the Roman Catholic school in the town of Norten, Hanover, Germany, $2,000, the income of which shall be divided annually among the ten poorest children who shall leave school during each year, five boys and five girls; to the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Boniface, Brooklyn, $2,000 for the benefit of said church; to Company A, separate troop cavalry, Fifth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., $500. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Daniel Rink, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Chauncey C. Shaw, James Simpson, Peter McDonough, George B. Wetherell, Maria McCulloch, Heinrich Neusinger, and James McDermott, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Edgar A. Fiske, Fannie C. Fiske, George W. Fiske, Frank W. Fiske, and Lauretta M. Fiske were granted to Alexander S. Fiske, their father; of Lizzie Guttenberg and Barbara Guttenberg, to Frederick Guttenberg, their brother; of Eliza J. Newell and Mary Ellen Douglass, to Simeon B. Chittenden, Jr.; of Elizabeth O'Hara and Francis O'Hara, to Patrick O'Hara, their uncle; of Maria J. Cross and Stephen D. Cross, to John F. Cross; of Jesse McCulloch, Elizabeth McCulloch and Agnes McCulloch, to Joseph McCulloch, their father; of John F. Valentine, Jr., to John McDiarmid; all of the City of Brooklyn.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Martin Nachtman having commenced proceedings to contest the seat of George Scherman, the latter of whom has been declared the duly elected member of Assembly for the Eighth Assembly District, Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, made an order directing the taking of testimony as to the legality of the votes cast and their number. The matter came up yesterday, when counsel for Scherman objected to the examination, unless Nachtman first filed an affidavit that he intended to contest the seat in good faith. Such affidavit was thereupon filed, and the examination proceeded. The testimony taken so far has been that of voters in the district as to which of the rival Assemblymen they had cast their votes for.

PALESTINE CHAPTER R. A. M.

At the annual election of Palestine Chapter No. 255 R. A. M., the following officers were elected and duly installed: Hugh Dinnin, M. E. H. P.; J. G. Fitzgerald, K.; Wm. Moore, Jr., Scribe; Geo. Smith, Treasurer: Geo. S. Crum, Secretary; G. Harmon, C. of H.; Joseph Baskerville, P. S.; M. Herzberg, R. A. C.; Henry Van Der Bengel, M. of 3 V.; S. N. Cohen, M. of 2 V.; Geo. Schafer, M. of 1 V.; Geo. Oehrlein, Organist; Philip Riley, Tyler; Wm. Winterstein, Aaron Herzberg, and Alex. Mathews, Trustees. After the installation of the officers the retiring H. P., John J. Kelly, was, on behalf of the chapter, presented with a splendid gold watch, chain, and attachments. The presentation speech was made by M. E. Comp. Gilbert B. Wood

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following figures show the number of lodgers accommodated at the various Police stations in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Dec. 6	788	212	1,000
Sunday, Dec. 7	855	215	1,070
Monday, Dec. 8	823	241	1,064
Tuesday, Dec. 9	829	240	1,069
Wednesday, Dec. 10	791	257	1,048
Thursday, Dec. 11	827	271	1,098
Friday, Dec 12	765	253	1,018
Total	5,678	1,689	7,367

During the preceding week the station-houses accommodated 5,816 male lodgers, 1,688 females, or 7,504 persons. The figures of the past week show a decrease of 137.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Chief Engineer William W. W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. John McGraw, of Ithaca, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Merryman, of the United States Revenue Marine, is at the Everett House.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, of Syracuse University; Hon. A. T. Goshorn and Lewis W. Smith, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress, of Wisconsin; Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and Hon. H. L. Swords, of New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Economize in Hard Times.

Save your money, and make your own clothing on the celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machines, which can be purchased by making a small payment down and the balance payable in from one to two years. Salesroom at No. 707 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture.

DR. S. M. MARSH, (late of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey st.,) will receive his patients (temporarily) at the Astor House, Room No. 19, Ladies' Entrance.

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton makes tooth drawing a pleasure with laughing gas. Our only specialty.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity and cures dysentery and diarrhea. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Invitations, ball cards, orders of dancing, foreign note paper. J. Everdell, 302 B'way. Est. 1840.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

DAWBARN.—At Stanwich, Conn., Dec. 13, MARY E., wife of Charles Dawbarn, and daughter of Dr. Mickey.
Funeral Tuesday at 1:30. Carriages at Greenwich to meet the train leaving New-York at 10:10 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

EDMONDS.—On Thursday, 11th inst., Mrs. MARY EDMONDS, aged 64 years.
Relatives and friends of the family and of her son, George F. Coachmon, are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John A. Eagleson, No. 221 East 118th st.

GALLAGHER.—JAMES STOKES, at town of Union, N. J., Dec. 13.
Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday at 2 P. M.

HULL.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, CAROLINE C. HULL, widow of John C. Hull, late of the City of New-York, in the 68th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock, Dec. 15, at her late residence, No. 420 East 61st st.

INGRAHAM.—At Brookhaven, Long Island, after a long and painful illness, GARANDA INGRAHAM, relict of the late Dr. Abijah Ingraham, in the 74th year of her age.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

KETTLE.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, BERNARD, son of Terence and Mary Kettle, aged 28 years, 4 months, and 23 days.
The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother, John J. Kettle, and his brothers-in-law, John Monaghan and Thomas Wall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 43 Perry st., on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

KINNER.—At No. 1,042 3d av., Saturday, Dec. 13, ALANSON A. KINNER, aged 28 years
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. All members of the O. U. A. M. are requested to meet at the council rooms of Fulton Council, No. 73, corner of 86th st. and 3d av., at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, to pay the last sad rites to a deceased brother.

KIRTLAND.—On Friday, Dec. 12, MARY A. KIRTLAND, wife of the late Benj. B. Kirtland, of Greenbush, N. Y.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, William H. and A. B. Kirtland, and son-in-law, George C. Genet, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th st., on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

MUNCKWITZ.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, WILLIE, third child of Julius and Pauline Munckwitz, and grandson of Pauline Margraf, aged 10 years, 7 months.
The funeral will take place on Monday, Dec. 15, at the Presbyterian Church, Washington Heights, at 2 P. M. Train leaves 30th st. at 1 P. M.

MARIOTTE.—On the 11th instant, after a brief illness, FRANK C. MARIOTTE, in the 34th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 106 East 60th st., on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PAULISON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 11, in the 81st year of her age, MARY PAULISON, widow of Paul Paulison, formerly of Hackensack, N. J.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Pennington and Gregory avs., Passaic, on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Trains via Erie Railway leave foot of 23d st. at 1:15 P. M., and Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M. Returning, leave Passaic at 4:12 P. M. and 6:40 P. M.

PETERS.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1873, at her residence, No. 12 West 29th st., after a short illness, JULIA, wife of George A. Peters, M. D., and daughter of the late George Coggill.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st., on Sunday, 14th inst., 1:30 o'clock.

REIDY.—On Friday, Dec. 12, Anne, beloved wife of John Reidy, in the 40th year of her age.
The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 81 Henry street, on Monday, 15th inst, to St. James Church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, at 10 o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SUMNER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, ADAMS C. SUMNER, in the 40th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and members of Company A (veterans) of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., are, without further notice, respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton st. and First place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 1:30 P. M.

"A" COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—The members of this command are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, ADAM C. SUMNER. The company will assemble at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock sharp.
By order of Capt. RICHARD ALLISON.
H. G. HAGGER, First Sergeant.
The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of this association are hereby notified to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, ADAM C. SUMNER. Services will be held at the Westminster Church, corner Clinton and 1st place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 1:30 P. M.
By order.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

SANDERSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, SARAH, widow of the late Robert B. Sanderson, in her 69th year.
Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 159 Franklin st., City. Relatives and friends, also members of the late New-York Volunteer Fire Department, respectfully requested to attend.

SUMNER.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1873, EUNICE D. SUMNER, of consumption, in the 48th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Dec. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 159 Bleecker st. Interment in New-Jersey.

UNDERHILL.—At her late residence, No. 45 Lafayette place, on Friday morning, 12th inst., MARY L., widow of Israel Underhill.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, on Monday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons John W., Andrew M., and Fred L., are invited to attend.

WESTERFIELD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 12, JOHN WESTERFIELD, in the 69th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family; of his son, Jas. W.; sons-in-law, Jos. Butman and John Barberie; also, the members of City Lodge, No. 151, and Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Washington Square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF LIGHTER-OWNERS OF the Port of New-York was held at the office of the New-Jersey Lighterage Company, No. 97 Water st., at 4:30 P. M., Friday, Dec. 12, 1873, for the purpose of consulting upon the best means of showing respect to the memory of ADAMS C. SUMNER, deceased—the following-named gentlemen present:

E. Stearns, E. Stearns & Co.
John S. Conklin, R. H. Ten Broeck, S. F. Havens, H. D. Kernaghan, } John S. Conklin & Co.
H. B. Moore, President New-York Lighterage Company.
J. B. Gaddis, President New-Jersey Lighterage Company.
Chas. F. Case, Agent New-Jersey Lighterage Company.
Thos. Shortland, S. F. Shortland & Bro.
Lanson Boyer.
Wm. Phippard, A. H. Stephens, } Thorne, Phippard & Co.
John McCreery.
Wm. Pratt Thompson, F. Cowdrey, } Wm. Pratt Thompson & Co.
L. W. Beasley.
Wm. Brown, Wm. Brown & Son.
A. C. Burt, Burt, Hayes & Co.
H. A. Jarvis, Jacob Smith, } Jarvis & Smith.
W. A. Edsy.
A. B. Johnson.
S. Johnson.
S. Mott, Mott & Gamble.
Thomas Fitzgerald.
J. G. Hammond, Johnson & Hammond.
F. M. Tyler, Britton & Tyler.

Mr. Lanson Boyer was unanimously chosen Chairman. Mr. Chas. F. Case, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, a committee of Messrs. R. H. Ten Broeck, C. F. Case, and H. B. Moore was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions to be presented at an adjourned meeting, to be held at the office of Messrs. Brown & Newman, on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873. Adjourned.

At the adjourned meeting, held as above, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted.

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Adams C. Sumner, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our business associate and esteemed friend, Adams C. Sumner, who by his fairness and unwavering integrity had won the regard of all with whom he was connected, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we mourn the loss of one who has long been identified with us in the lighterage business, whose many good qualities have secured for him a large circle of warm friends who with us deeply mourn his decease, and we are at the same time admonished by this event that no human skill, sympathy, wealth, or power can avert the final change which comes alike to all.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our sympathy and condolence, and as a mark of respect to his memory, be it further,

Resolved, That we attend his funeral, and that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to his family, and published in the New-York *Times*, *New-York Herald*, and *Journal of Commerce*.

R. H. TEN BROECK, CHAS. F. CASE, H. B. MOORE, } Committee.

Messrs. Lanson Boyer and Jacob B. Gaddis were unanimously appointed to act as pall bearers.

On motion it was

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it be to meet at the residence of Lanson Boyer, Esq., No. 399 Clinton st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., (sharp,) Sunday, Dec. 14, 1873, to proceed in a body to attend the funeral service.

Adjourned.

CHAS. F. CASE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

FIRST SALE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, SATURDAY, Dec. 20,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. EACH DAY.

Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., in pursuance of their determination to wind up their business, beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have instructed the Messrs. LEAVITT to close out, by public auction, their entire stock of goods, representing a gold value of more than a quarter of a million of dollars. This great sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at their ware-rooms, Broadway and Prince st.

THE PUBLIC WILL NOTICE.

First—No goods will be offered at this sale other than the regular goods of the house, manufactured or purchased by them for their own sales.

Second—All goods are first-class. Every article warranted to be exactly as represented.

Third—On and after MONDAY, (15th,) Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO. will be pleased to give desired information as to prices, value, &c., of any of the goods offered.

Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition MONDAY MORNING, 15th, day and evening, until the day of sale.

This first sale will take place on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 18 and 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the ware-rooms, Broadway and Prince st.

SPECIAL!

Other sales from this immense stock will follow immediately after the 1st of January, including the DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES, &c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

A meeting of the Bar of this Circuit will be held at the United States Court-room, No. 41 Chambers st., on MONDAY, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the attendance of a delegation to represent the Bench and the Bar of this City and vicinity at the funeral of Mr. Justice NELSON, at Cooperstown.

WM. M. EVARTS.
E. W. STOUGHTON.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.
CLARENCE A. SEWARD.
E. H. OWEN.
SIDNEY WEBSTER.
CHARLES M. KELLER.
JAMES THOMSON.
A. J. VANDERPOEL.
GEORGE GIFFORD.
L. C. F. BUCKLEY.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY—"THE OLD Maize"—redistilled in vacuo at 85° Fahrenheit. A perfectly pure medicinal stimulant; indorsed by medical faculty; medal and diplomas of American Institute. Sold in bottles by SMITH BROTHERS, No. 550 3d av., A. M. CONKLIN, Druggist, corner Broadway and 34th st., and at depot, No. 641 Hudson st., by bottle, case, demijohn, or barrel. Orders by mail or otherwise delivered free in City.

PARTIES HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST WM. J. Woodward—in Bankruptcy—are invited to confer with William M. Earle, at No. 54 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., on Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1873, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Central Committee to fill vacancy existing by reason of a tie vote between three candidates, as announced by the Inspectors of Election at the primary held on the 9th inst.

WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.

BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.
87,482 Magnificent Gift Books, AT OUR PRICE.
85,472 Illustrated Juvenile Books, AT YOUR PRICE.
25,432 Family Bibles, Prayer-books, AT ANY PRICE.
142,672 Stereoscopic Views, Toy Books, &c., ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
Catalogue No. 38 free; send stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman st., cor. Park row.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.
Regular church service will be held to-day, in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.
P. S.—The morning service will be the THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, SEATS free.—23d st., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Subject—"Believing What We Say."

ST. MARK'S, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. Dr. Ryland, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Samuel Clark, D. D., will preach both morning and evening.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and at 3:30 P. M. Choral service with next in course of sermons on "Moses;" subject—"The Ten Plagues." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Services at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. Henry Powers. Subject—"Faith and What Comes of It." At 7:45 P. M., by Rev. W. R. G. Mellen. Seats all free in the evening.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Dec. 14. Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., will preach, morning and evening.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD this day at No. 64 Madison av., corner 27th st., at 2 o'clock. All are invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Christian Church a Family." Evening subject—"What Universalists Believe, and Why They Preach It." Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. and 10th st., John Cotton Smith, D. D.—Third sermon in the advent course on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Resurrection Life." Also, at 7:30 P. M. the third lecture in the course on the place of the Bible among books: Subject—"The Doubtful Books of the New Testament and the Gospels in the Apostolic Age."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth will preach at 10:45 A. M. Subject—"A Living and a Working Church." In the evening, Sunday-school Anniversary; blackboard exercise by Mr. Alden, Superintendent, and an address by Mr. Hepworth. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland Rector.—Sunday, Dec. 14, 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 3:30 P. M., free service, Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., afternoon lecturer, 7:30 P. M. subject—"Anti-Christ, or the Man of Sin."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—By exchange of pulpits, Rev. Christopher Rhodes will preach Sunday morning; R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, in the evening. Ushers will cordially welcome strangers and furnish them seats. All are invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST., Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector.—Morning prayer, (sermon on "The True Ministry,") 10:30. Evening prayer, (seats free; sermon third: "Science and Dogma,") 3:30. Evening prayer, (lecture, "Innocent III.,") 7:30.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. A special lecture to young men and women, on "Laying Foundations."

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service in the morning by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. C. Ager will lecture this evening. Subject—"Is the Material Earth to be Destroyed?" The public are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42th st.—Hours of services 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen A. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., will preach in the evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach to the people on every Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the large hall of the Cooper Union. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Morning service, 11 o'clock. Rev. J. Vila Blake will preach; evening, Rev. Henry Powers. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. John E. Cookman will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "An evening of sacred song" by Philip Phillips, to be followed by a prayer-meeting. All are welcome.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. C. Miel, 3:30 o'clock, Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

HEARKEN TO THE TRUMPET!—THE Prophet of the Judgment Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time, Manner, and Object of Christ's Second Coming."

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Mine and Thine." The Pastor's Bible class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

NEW ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock, sermon by the Rector; evening service at 7:30 o'clock, sermon by Rev. W. Nelson McVickar. Seats free. The pews in this church will be let on Monday, the 15th inst. The Pew Committee will be in attendance at the church after 8 A. M., throughout the day and evening. Parties desiring pews will be waited upon in the order of their application.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Many Mansions." Evening at 7:30; subject—"Salvation by Christ."

"OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN, HOW their Characters are Developed!" a lecture by Rev. Chauncy Giles, of New-York, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian,) corner of Clark st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free to all. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Free reading-room in the lecture-room open every evening from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Swedenborgian books to lend and for sale. All are welcome.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Parable of the Prodigal Son. Strangers welcome.

REV. DR. PERKINS WILL DELIVER HIS sixtieth annual sermon at the Mariner's Temple, Oliver and Henry sts., on Sabbath, (Dec. 14,) at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. WM. ADAMS, D. D., OF THE MADISON Avenue Presbyterian Church. A splendid portrait of this eminent divine, with Biography, will appear in the DAILY GRAPHIC of MONDAY, Dec. 15.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL ADDRESS YOUNG MEN at 8 o'clock Sunday evening in ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. R. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock,
And in STEINWAY HALL, at 7:45 in the EVENING.
Subject:
WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BURDENS.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE House of Mercy will be held in Trinity Chapel on the Third Sunday in Advent, Dec. 14, at 7:30 P. M.; sermon by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

WHITTAKER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Almanac and Church Directory for the United States and Canada for 1874 is now ready, and can be had at the book stores, or of the publisher, T. WHITTAKER, Bible House, corner of 4th av. and 9th st.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place, West 11th st.—Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector, will preach in the morning. Subject—"The Church and Dr. Cummins." Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will preach in the evening.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th avs. [illegible] at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers [illegible]

A [illegible] lamps to be placed in the [illegible] residences or property in place of the old style lamps [illegible] now have them fitted upon the posts without any [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

H. REIMAN & CO.,

AT THE GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 26 UNION SQUARE AND 15TH ST.

Unapproachable bargains in Silk Department.
An elegant Black Silk, warranted, at $1.
We are offering those celebrated Bellon, Poncet, and Guinet Silks, at $1 50, $2 75, and $3 per yard.
The above Silks are satin finish, and are warranted not to break or change color in wear.
Attention is directed to our Cachemire de Paris, expressly imported and manufactured for this firm, and reduced 75 per cent.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1873, AND DURING THE COMING WEEK, GRAND CONTINUATION OF THE CLOSING OUT OF THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES. OUR CUSTOMERS, FRIENDS, AND THE PUBLIC, WHO PURPOSE PURCHASING USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ARE SPECIALLY INVITED TO AN EXAMINATION OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS YET OFFERED.

Dress Goods Departments.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

For the convenience of our customers who purpose purchasing useful Holiday Presents, we have set several thousand Dress lengths.
They comprise Plain, Plaid, and Striped Poplins, and are offered at $1 25 per Dress Pattern, and upward.
Our British and Japanese Poplins reduced to 15c. and 25c.
All-wool Satines, and our elegant Navy Blue Serges, reduced to 37c.
All-wool Diagonals and French Merinos, the latest shades, reduced to 65c.
All at decidedly our "new" prices.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK EMPRESS CLOTH REDUCED TO 37c.
ELEGANT 40-INCH ARMURE CLOTHS REDUCED TO 55c.
BLACK BROCHE SATINS REDUCED TO 60c. PER YARD.
30-INCH BEAU D'ETE REDUCED TO $1.
LUPIN'S CELEBRATED MERINOES AT 50c.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN BLACK DIAGONALS AND CASHMERES, &c.
JUST OPENED, A NEW INVOICE OF OUR FAMOUS BRAND OF BLACK ALPACAS, EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED FOR THIS FIRM, AND ARE GUARANTEED NOT TO CHANGE COLOR IN WEAR, AT A REDUCTION OF 45 PER CENT.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

AT THE GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 26 UNION SQUARE AND 15TH ST.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Silk Walking Suits offered as follows: At $47, at $58, at $68, elaborately trimmed.
Black Silk Suit, at $60, at $75, at $85.
Parisian Poplin Suits, costing from $60 to $90, all reduced to $36 each.
Beautiful Alpaca, Serge and Satine Suits at $12 and up.
Redingotes at greatly reduced prices.
Elegant imported Dolmans at $15 and up.
English Walking Jackets at a great reduction. Elegant Styles reduced to $6 to $8 to $10 to $12. At a great sacrifice.
Parisian Opera Cloaks and Opera Cloaking. Special inducements in Velvet Cloaks.
$100 Velvet Cloak reduced to $45.
Children's Cloaks at less than cost.

VELVET DEPARTMENTS.
18-INCH BLACK SILK VELVETS AT $1 50 AND $1 75.
20-INCH BLACK SILK VELVETS, FINEST QUALITY, AT $2, AT $2 50, AT $3.
22-INCH, WARRANTED PURE SILK, AT $4 25, AT $4 50.
26-INCH SILK VELVETS, AT $3 85, AT $4 50, AT $5 50.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF COLORED VELVETS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS AT 50c. AND UPWARD.
LACES! LACES!! OFFERED AS FOLLOWS:
REAL BLACK THREAD LACES FROM ONE TO FIVE INCHES, AT 5c., 25c., 50c., 65c., UPWARD.
ALL THE NEW SHADES IN REAL VAK AT IMMENSE BARGAINS, ANOTHER CASE, OUR DIRECT IMPORTATION, OF REAL GUIPURE, FROM 10c. AND UP.

Hosiery Department.

Special inducements.
Ladies' Merino Vests reduced to 35c. and 65c.
Ladies' Merino Drawers reduced to 65c. and $1.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers reduced to 90c.
White Merino Half Hose, 25c., formerly 50c.
English superior stout Half Hose at 25c. a pair.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, full, regular extra long, $2 75 half dozen.
Genuine iron-frame Hose at $4 per dozen.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers at 50c.
Misses' Fancy Wool and Cotton Hose at reduced prices.
Our $1 50 Kid Gloves reduced to $1.
Furs. Furs. Furs. All our Furs at a great sacrifice.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF ORNAMENTS, GIMPS, &c. AT REDUCED PRICES.
1,000 DOZ. FINE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS AT $2 25 PER DOZ.
500 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED INITIAL, REDUCED TO 50c. and 15c.
REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, From $1 75 UPWARD.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS AT MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
5,000 YARDS NECK RUFFLINGS AT 10c.
10,000 YARDS MARLBORO EMBROIDERIES at 8c.
FROM PARIS DIRECT AND JUST OPENED, 5 CASES OF PARISIAN JET JEWELRY, INCLUDING CUT JET NECKLACES, ELEGANT JET LOCKETS WITH SETTINGS, AT $1.

GREAT JOB IN

500 Ottoman Shawls, newest colors, formerly $5, reduced to $2.
1,000 Silk and Satin Skirts at $1 and $1 25.
A large assortment of white and colored plain and twilled Flannels at prices less than before the war.
Great slaughter in all-wool Blankets, at $2 and up.
All this vast assortment of Goods at our popular "new" prices, popular "new" prices, popular "new" prices.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CUT JET BANDS FOR THE HAIR, FROM 37c. UP.
BELTS, CLASPS AND LOCKETS IN OXIDIZED GOODS.
HANDSOME JET BELTS, CLASPS, WITH OXIDIZED MEDALLIONS, AT $1 45, FULLY WORTH $3.
JET LOCKETS, 25c.
JAPANESE SETS, 25c.
SILVER AND OXIDIZED BALL EAR-RINGS, 75c.
TO REDUCE THESE GREAT BARGAINS IN EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED, at the

GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

NO. 26 UNION SQUARE AND 15TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

We have had placed with us, by a LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, an assortment of TOYS, of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC manufacture. The assortment is LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and UNUSUALLY FINE, and comprises everything NEW, NOVEL, and ATTRACTIVE in the TOY LINE. The selection having been consigned TO BE DISPOSED of at a SACRIFICE, MUST BE ENTIRELY SOLD BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SILKS.—A handsome SILK DRESS is an APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

COSTUMES.—One of our ELEGANT and WELL-FITTING COSTUMES would be HIGHLY APPRECIATED by ANY LADY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Either would make a SEASONABLE and SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

DRESS GOODS.—DRESS GOODS in EVERY VARIETY, and UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES offered to make a SUITABLE PRESENT for a VERY SMALL OUTLAY OF MONEY.

FURS AND FUR SETS.—HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FURS of all DESCRIPTIONS.

Also, superb **SEALSKIN SACQUES AND JACKETS.—VELVETS.**—Splendid SILK and CLOAKING VELVETS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.—LACES and LACE GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and variety. The assortment contains GIFTS of the most RECHERCHE CHARACTER, and PECULIARLY ADAPTED to the WANTS OF LADIES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—There is in this department an UNUSUALLY FINE LINE of PRESENTS for gentlemen, to which the ATTENTION OF LADIES is called. Also, Jewelry of the finest grade and quality.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE.—A superb line of Fancy Jardinieres, Etageres, Easels, Fancy Tables Music and other stands, together with a fine assortment of goods in the department suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

UPHOLSTERY.—We have a large assortment of Upholstery Goods, from which many excellent selections for the season can be made.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bronze and other Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, &c. Also, small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

Bargains for the Holidays!

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

are offering at enormous reductions their entire stock, comprising a great many select articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Cloaks and Costumes

At the greatest BARGAINS ever offered, and 25 per cent. discount deducted from COSTUMES on the already largely REDUCED PRICES.

PARIS EMBROIDERED, COLORED, AND BLACK CAMELS' HAIR AND DRAP D'ETE POLONAISES,
in unmade patterns of new and elegant designs, greatly reduced in price

500 CHILDREN'S CLOAKS at half price.

INFANTS' WARDROBES, complete, at less than cost.

INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS, from 50 cents to $2; cost three times the price.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS AND UNDER-CLOTHING, very latest styles.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, just received.

POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, from $5 upward.
FINEST FRENCH EMBROIDERED HDKFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE EDGES AND COLLARS.
POINT, THREAD, and VALENCIENNES LACE BARBES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.
All at prices surprisingly cheap.
500 new Paris TIES, BOWS, RUFFS, &c., in all the new colors just opened.
1,000 FANCY BOXES at half price.

Cloths and Cloakings

In all the new materials.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS.

FURS! FURS!

Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at regular fur stores.

CHILDREN'S FUR SETS (MUFF AND BOA)	$1 25
GOOD FUR SETS OF REAL SEALS	2 50 and 3 00
BLACK ASTRAKAN SETS (MUFF AND BOA)	5 00
BLACK MARTEN SETS (MUFF AND BOA)	7 00
BLACK FITCH SETS (MUFF AND BOA)	10 00
REAL ALASKA SABLE SETS (MUFF AND BOA)	11 00
GENTS' ELEGANT WOLF ROBES, only	25 00
REAL SEAL MUFFS	10 00
ELEGANT SILVER seal CROSS FOX MUFFS and BOAS at less than PARIS cost without duty.	

DRESS-MAKING.
Received, elegant designs and materials suitable for party and reception dresses—our specialty for the season.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
(Corner of 9th st.)

AT

MEARES',

6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.,

GRAND EXPOSITION AND OPENING OF

Christmas Novelties AND HOLIDAY GOODS,

TOYS, DOLLS, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EMBROIDERED WORSTED GOODS.

Russia and Vienna Leather Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Pocket-books, and Satchels. Willow Work-stands, and Silk-lined Work-baskets.

All forming a grand assortment so extensive and complete, having made all our purchases with a view to supplying the wants of parties purchasing for the Holidays, that strangers visiting the City, families, &c., can find every article, both useful and ornamental, in this establishment, obviating the necessity of shopping in different stores.
Store open evenings to 9:30 o'clock till after the Holidays.

RICHARD MEARES',
Corner 6th Av. and 19th st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

GRAND SALE OF TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS,

20 to 50 per cent. reduction in prices.

Wax Crying Dolls, 6c. to 75c.
Wax Crying, with Hair, 19c. to $8.
Dolls that say Papa and Mamma, 98c.
China Dolls, 3c., 5c., 8c., 8c., 10c., to $1.
Russia Leather Goods.
Bronzes, large assortment.
Plain and Bisque Ornaments.
Large and small Musicboxes.
Swiss Carved Goods.
Photographic Frames.
Musical Albums, $4 98.
Work-boxes, 50c. to $23.
Writingdesks, 50c. to $20.
Perfumery and Jewel Caskets.
Cigar and Tobacco Stands.
Fine painted Bouquet-holders.
Painted Porcelain Medallions.
Glove-boxes, 25c. to $3 50.
Manglarchief-boxes, 25c. to $3 50.
Watch-cases and Ink-stands.
Candy Boxes, 3c. to 25c.
Swiss-carved Brackets, 19c. up.
Swiss-carved Groups, 39c. up.
Swiss Wall Pockets.
Large assortment Crayons.
Kinzey's.
Importers' Combination.
Kinzey's.
150 cases of Toys.
Kinzey's.
On lower floor.
Kinzey's.
Liberal discount to Fairs and Schools.
Kinzey's.

Tea Sets, Furniture Sets, Toilet Sets, Kitchen Sets, Building Blocks, Puzzles, Magic Lanterns, Stoves, Stables, Horses, Farms, Drums, Pianos, Trumpets, Tables, Chairs, Horses, Cows, Dogs, Sheep, Lions, Bears, Ducks, Roosters, Elephants, Donkeys, Rabbits, Monkeys.

Boxes of Toys of every kind.
Boxes of Paints, 10c. to $3.
Sets of Marble-top Furniture, 75c.
Large polished Furniture, 25c.
Fine China Cups and Saucers, 25c.
China Tea Sets, 10c. to $9.
Bronze Ink-stands, 25c. to $10.
Tool-chests all sizes.
In our 25c. department you will find articles worth 75c.
Mechanical and Musical Toys.
Kinzey's.
Open EVENINGS until Christmas.
Kinzey's,
Broadway, corner of 9th st.,
Kinzey's.
Opposite corner to A. T. Stewart's.
Panic Sale.

$10,000 worth of Real Laces to be closed out at less than Fifty cents on the dollar.
Round Point Collars, $1.
Applique Lace Collars, 96c. up.
English Thread Collars, 25c.
Point and Duchess Lace Sets at less than half.
Real Blond Barbes, 50c.
Handmade Crochet Collars, 10c.
Needle-work Sets, Collar and Cuffs closing 25c. set.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Laces, Sets, &c., closing out.
999 Embroidered Skirts, $2 75.
Linen-worked Sets, 25c.
Linen Embroidered Collars, 5c.
Fine Linen Cuffs, 10c. pair.
Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Initials, 12½c. up.
Hemstitch and Needle-work, 15c. up.
Fine Needle-work Ramees, 25c.
All Linen Hemstitch, 12½c.
Gents' All-linen Hemmed, 17c. up.
500 dozen Very Fine, 25c. to 50c.
Jewelry closing out in Sets, Necklaces, Lockets, Bracelets, Chains, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Ornaments, &c.
10,000 Russia Leather Bags and Porte-monnaies, 15c. to $12.
Silk and Satin Fans, from 25c. to $30.
Silk Neckties and Scarfs, closing 15c. to 75c. each.
Silk and Beaded Fringes and Gimps closing out.
Silk Bonnet Velvets, 75c. up.
Trimming and Lining Silks, 19c. up.
Ostrich Feathers closing.
French Flowers closing out.
25,000 Rich Bonnet and Sash Ribbons closing out low.
All silk Gros Grains, 10c. to 25c.
Sash Ribbons, 15c. to 75c. yard.
Roman and Windsor Sashes.
The 5dlle Kid Glove, two buttons, at 50c. pair.
One Button Kid Gloves, 25c.
Fine French Cloth Glove, 25c.
Lots of other goods in every department equally low.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
and No. 66 9th st., opposite corner to A. T. Stewart's.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

18TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Very choice and novel assortment of goods, at lowest prices. Opposite Wallack's Theatre.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 15, and during the HOLIDAYS, the greatest bargains in

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

Ever offered in this market, commencing at $65 for filled centre Square Shawls, and going upward. Every Shawl in our stock will be sold at a reduction of forty per cent. of the market value prior to the financial crisis.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Silks! Silks! Silks!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

On MONDAY, Dec. 15, will make large additions to their magnificent stock at prices unsurpassed.

PLAIN SILKS.

A splendid line of Plain Colored Silks for street wear; also, delicate tints for the evening, from $1 00 upward.

BLACK SILKS.

Our stock of Black Silks, of the best makes, such as Bonnet, Bellon, Masor, &c., at a reduction of THIRTY PER CENT. from former prices; also, the celebrated James McCreery & Co.'s "Family Silk," which for excellence of finish and durability cannot be surpassed, at a corresponding reduction.

FANCY SILKS.

100 pieces STRIPED SILKS, 75c., reduced from $1 12½.
An elegant line of SHADED STRIPES, 24-inch, $2 25; reduced from $3.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 15, their entire stock of Sateen, Serge, Alpaca, Duchess Cloth, and

SILK SUITS,

At a reduction of 40 per cent. on former prices, offering unusual inducements to purchasers of Holiday Presents.

English Walking Jackets, Cloaks, Dolmans, Polonaises, &c., marked down to exceedingly attractive prices.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERGARMENTS, Infants', Children's and Misses' GARMENTS of every description, of superior quality and finish,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 15, to clear out the balance of their well-selected stock of

REAL LACES.

Comprising some special novelties suitable for

Holiday Presents,

At greatly reduced prices. Also, the balance of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs, in all styles.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs put in fancy boxes for

Christmas Presents.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Ties, Ruffings, Roman Sash and Sash Ribbons, &c., forming the greatest bargains ever offered.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will continue their great sale on MONDAY, Dec. 15, and during the week, of

5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

For Christmas Presents,

FROM $1 50 PER DRESS UPWARD.

Also, a large assortment of ALL WOOL SATEENS at 35c.; reduced from 60c.
Also, Irish and French POPLINS, TABINETS, SERGES, MERINOS, and other styles of rich DRESS GOODS, at an immense reduction in prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 15, and during the HOLIDAYS, their magnificent stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHAWLS

At a great sacrifice.

Broche and Paisley LONG SHAWLS, from $10 upward.
Broche and Paisley SQUARE SHAWLS, from $9 upward.
All Wool STRIPED SHAWLS, from $3 upward.
Also a large assortment of HEAVY LONG SHAWLS, from $4 upward.
Ladies wishing to make a good and useful present will please examine our stock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th St.

3,000 Embd. Linen Breakfast Sets,

From 50 Cents to $2 50 Each,

(One-third the cost of importation.)

The balance of stock,

Paris Garments, Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to close the season.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Furs,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Cardigan and Smoking Jackets,
Robes de Chambre,
Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Ties, Scarfs, and Cravats,
Castor and Wool-Lined Gloves and Gauntlets,
Silk and Berlin Braces,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Striped, Roman, and Plain Gros Grain Ribbons and Sashes,
Fancy Silk Ties,
Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.

ENGLISH UMBRELLAS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A Choice Stock. SILVER AND IVORY MOUNTINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES &c.,

PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS.

The above, for the convenience of CUSTOMERS, will be placed on a SEPARATE COUNTER.

OPENING FASHIONS.

At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., BEAUTIFUL changes, NEW DESIGNS. The ORIOLA SUIT is queen of the promenade. LE CAPITA for house and street. New arrivals daily. Patterns of them new for sale. Cloth, Scotch, with each pattern. Patterns sent by mail. Send for circular. Open evenings and Sunday, 10 o'clock. Open until 9 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, DEC. 15, their entire stock of Paris and New-York READY-MADE, BLACK, AND COLORED

SILK SUITS

at the following EXTREMELY LOW prices, viz.:
STRIPED SILK SUITS,
Ball sized, handsomely trimmed, only $30, $35, and $40, each.
BLACK SILK ditto, very stylish, $45 and $50 each.
Colored Mohair Poplin and Serge Suits, elegantly made, only $12 each.
Extra fine Navy Blue and Mode Colored

Satine and Serge Suits,

very elegant, $20 and $25 each.

Ladies' HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOTH

Walking Suits,

only $6 and $6 50 each.
BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES only $20 each.
A large line of elegant OPERA CLOAKS at one half their value.

REAL INDIA

Camels' Hair Shawls,

from $18 each, upward; an immense sacrifice.

REAL SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, $30 each, upward.
REAL BRUSSEL POINT GAZE DRESSES, FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMING LACES, COLLARS, SETS, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies' Hats,

handsomely trimmed with Black Ostrich Feathers, $5 and $6 each.

EMBROIDERIES, UNDERWEAR, CHILDREN'S WARDROBES, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, in every variety.

Their customers and residents in neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine the above.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Dress Patterns FOR The Holidays,

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on Monday, Dec. 15,
SEVERAL THOUSAND CALICO DRESSES, 12 yards each, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, for $1 per dress.

Alpacas, Tycoon Reps, All-wool Empress Cloths, Satines, Wool Serges, Plaids, &c., from $2 to $10 per dress.
The above will be exhibited in the Broadway and the Fourth Avenue Sections.

On CENTRE COUNTER of the Rotunda will be offered additional bargains in Light, Medium, Black and White Fancy

SILKS,

At the extraordinarily reduced prices of 75c., 85c., $1 per yard lower than ever before placed on sale.

A case of elegant qualities rich LYONS

Cloaking Velvets

Will be opened at $10 per yard.
None better manufactured.

During the week they will open 20 cases BLACK

Lyons Dress Silks

To which they invite special attention, being the *last offering of the present and last low prices*, as a similar opportunity to secure bargains cannot be continued.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

Men's Furnishing Goods

of the newest, richest, and most costly description.

Scarfs, Ties, Windsors, Cravats, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Smoking Jackets, Dressing Robes, Lap Robes, Lubin's Perfumery, Toilet Articles,

ALEXANDRE'S

celebrated

KID GLOVES,

Driving Gloves, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Underwear, &c., &c.

Also a large invoice of

Dress Shirts

at $1 50, $1 75, $2 each, formerly sold at $2 25, $2 50, $3 75.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c., &c., made to measure at short notice.

An extra assortment of extra fine quality of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Repellants,

&c., &c., cut in quantities to suit customers at greatly reduced prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th, and 10th sts.

UNTIL JANUARY 1,

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

AND

SMOKING JACKETS, AT COST.

WE ALSO OFFER 300 DOZEN FINE READY-MADE

DRESS SHIRTS,

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

FIRST QUALITY....$2 50 FORMER PRICE....$3 50
SECOND QUALITY.. 2 00 FORMER PRICE.... 3 00
THIRD QUALITY.... 1 75 FORMER PRICE.... 2 50

ROBERT F. SMITH,

NO. 779 BROADWAY, Bet. 9th and 10th sts.

Extraordinary Bargains

IN CARPETS, Crumb-cloths, Druggets Mats, Rugs, Stair Brussels, Stair Crashes, Stair-rods, Window-Shades, Curtains, Cornices, Paper Hangings, and Decorative Table and Piano Covers, Oil-rugs and Oil-cloths.

These are all new and desirable goods. A discount of five per cent. will be given on all purchases for the balance of the year. Goods made and put down in twenty-four hours after the order is taken.

AT THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,
No. 725 Sixth, near Union sq.

DRY GOODS.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY.

CONSISTING OF

Bronzes, Albums, Writing Desks,

REAL WHITBY JET SETS,

TOYS, DOLLS, AND

FANCY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They will also offer the largest assortment of BOHEMIAN, ALABASTER, AND PORCELAIN VASES AND TOILET SETS, BOUQUET HOLDERS AND CARD RECEIVERS,
The entire stock of one of our largest

IMPORTERS,

Which must be sold regardless of cost.

They will also exhibit a very large line of PASSE PARTOUTS IN VELVET FRAMES, VELVET STANDS AND GILT FRAMES, and EASELS WITH AND WITHOUT PORCELAINS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

Before purchasing elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures. Politeness and attention to all.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

NOS. 28 AND 30 EAST 14TH ST.
UNION SQUARE.

Great Reduction in Prices OF MILLINERY GOODS, AT O'NEILL'S,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.

ALL SILK GROS GRAIN ROCHET RIBBONS, 25c. per yard.
Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all the shades.
The above ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, Dec. 8,
will offer
100 dozen Brocade Sashes, 2½ yards in length, for $1.
75 dozen Scotch Plaid Sashes, 2½ yards in length, $1.
200 dozen Roman Sashes, $1.
100 dozen Turkish Roman Sashes, $2 50.
50 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 90c. a yard.
10 cartons Watered Sash Ribbons, 75c. a yard.
150 pieces 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, $1, worth $1 75.
50 cartons 7-inch Gros Grain, warranted all silk, 90c., worth $1 50.

Bankrupt Stock of Velvets.

50 pieces Black Trimming Velvet, $2 50, worth $3.
100 pieces colored Silk Velvet, from $2 a yard to $3 50.
20 pieces Mantel Velvet, 28-inch, $3 to $4 50.
Finest quality of Felt Hats, $1.
Finest quality of Black Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, all ready to be trimmed, $2 50.

Ostrich Plumes.

500 dozen Long Black Plumes, $1 85.
300 dozen Ostrich Tips, from 35c. to $3.

WILLOW PLUMES, FANCY FEATHERS, OSTRICH TIPS,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

500 cartons Moitiers at 50c.; formerly sold at $1 50.

LACES

At greatly reduced prices.
Black Thread, Guipure, and real Point Lace Collars, LACE SLEEVES, RUFFLES, RUFFLING, ALL KINDS.

LADIES' TIES.

3,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 25c.; formerly 50c.
SILK MUFFLERS. MERINO MUFFLERS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

Nos. 327 AND 329 6TH AV., near 20th st.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

Immense reductions and 25 per cent. discount allowed on all

SALES FOR CASH.

Cloaks, Costumes, English Walking Jackets, Polonaise, Morning Wrappers, Infants' and Children's Goods of every description, Ladies' Underclothing, Furs and Fur Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., &c.

D. O'Sullivan & Co.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY.

M. SULLIVAN'S DRESS-MAKING ROOMS, No. 21 East 16th st., corner Broadway.—Dresses, cloaks and suits made in best and most stylish manner, at much less than usual prices. Ball and party dresses a specialty.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes work in private families, by the day, week, or month; no objection to go to the country on reasonable terms; thoroughly understands family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Dressmaker, Up-town News Office, No. 544 West 52d st.

MRS. DOLIVET, DRESS-MAKER, FROM WORTH, (Paris,) work by day or piece; No. 30 West 4th st. from 9 o'clock to 12.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

MONDAY, Dec. 15,
CONTINUED OPENING OF
NOVELTIES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

In addition to the very attractive stock of Fancy Goods displayed by us in the past week, we will open and exhibit on Monday several cases of new and choice goods, purchased for the Holidays, at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, at

Forming the Richest Lines of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever Offered in the City.

Attention is directed to our superb assortment of real Russia Leather Goods, comprising Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Albums, with and without Music Portfolios, Inkstands, Dressing Cases, Portfolios, Work-boxes, Writing Desks, Satchels, Shopping-bags, Pin-cushions, Needle-cases, &c., and many other goods, all at lowest possible prices.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Immense stock of ladies' and gentlemen's linen hemmed and hemstitched, plain, initial, and embroidered Handkerchiefs, very attractively put up for presents in half dozen each to box, at $1, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, upward, also, a large variety of embroidered sets Collars and Cuffs. Ladies' and gentlemen's silk Handkerchiefs, in all qualities and styles, at great bargains.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our selection of Paris initialed Goods is acknowledged the richest ever shown in the City. Oriental Glove Boxes, Jewel Cases, Mirror Stands, Work-boxes in great variety, Manicure and Stationery Cases, Dressing-cases, Cut Glass, and fine French Gilt Goods, in new and exquisite designs and finish, to gether forming an unparalleled stock to select from.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Our Lace Department is replete with a complete line of real Thread, Point and Point d'Aprique Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Sets, and Point Applique Handkerchiefs, Sacque hand-made Valenciennes Capes, Fichus, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs.
Also, all such superb qualities as are worthy the attention of

PRINCES

CALL AND EXAMINE.

In Paris and Vienna Fans we will display a superb line, just received, including real silk and satin, painted, with real shell, ivory, fan, point, and Russia leather fans, all at unusually low prices. Ladies' and gentlemen's silk Umbrellas, in all styles and qualities, daintily mounted, all extremely suitable for holiday presents.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Berlin worsted Embroideries. Extensive assortment of Rugs, Cushions, Slippers, Tidies, Lambrequins, &c., Lamp-screens, with all necessary materials for working, in variety. Yarns and Zephyrs and carded Wools manufactured by Bancroft, Rose Cottage, Shetland, Cable, Saxonies, Berlins, in all qualities and colors, at great reductions in prices.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

TOYS HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF TOYS, DOLLS AND FANCY GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION AVER DISPLAYED IN AMERICA.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

Everything desirable in HOLIDAY GIFTS CAN BE FOUND AT THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT OF

R. H. MACY & CO.

A CASE DISCOUNT OF

TEN PER CENT.

is made on all purchases amounting to $5 and upwards. All the goods are marked in plain figures, and this reduction is made from the lowest market prices.

By inviting buying Holiday Wares to call again after the Christmas Sales, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.

This is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Every care has been taken in the selection of the goods in the European markets, and the prices are as low, and often lower, than the prices made by wholesale houses. Orders to the trade of large quantities, or to the jobbing trade, will receive prompt attention. We are enabled to make and sustain low prices against any competition.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE.

COAL AND WOOD.

HICKORY WOOD

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.,
Corner Avenue B and 18th st.

Have on hand a large and selected stock of HICKORY WOOD for spot cash, which we now sell, delivered anywhere in order. Also, Virginia Pine and Oak for kindling. Call on or address by mail, stating quantity, as we sell by, or saw and split.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT.

No. 134 East 23d st., near 3d av., cord and kindling wood, oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch free of charge.

WILLIAM L. WI[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Economy is Wealth

SAVE 25 PER CENT. AND PURCHASE AT

BLOOM'S,

338 BOWERY 338.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons that we have made it this season an especial study to lay in a superb stock of only useful and ornamental holiday goods, suitable for young and old.

Our charges are most moderate, calculated to be within the reach of every one.

We have opened FIVE (5) cases of Ladies' Linen Embroidered Sets, done up in FANCY BOXES, at 15c., 25c., 35c., 37c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and upward, all HAND-MADE, BRAIDED, EMBROIDERED, some with ITALIAN LACE trimming, &c. Our assortment of ladies' POCKET and NECK handkerchiefs [illegible] JEWELERING. Beauty of finish and style cannot be surpassed. All done up in FRENCH BOXES, handsome enough to please any LADY. We have opened some fine REAL POINT LACE POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 75, $2 25 and upward. MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS ever brought in this MARKET.

Real POINT APPLIQUE, DUCHESSE, MALTESE and THREAD, equally as reasonable.

Some novelties just opened in Collars, Ruchings, Collarettes, [illegible], Scarfs, Coiffures, Fichus, Overskirts, Flouncings, Scarfs, Veils, Sashes, &c., in Real Point, Applique, Duchesse, Valenciennes, Maltese, Cluny, Mechlin, Spanish, Llama, and Yak Laces. Most of these goods have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES at HALF their REAL VALUE, and will be OFFERED with a VERY SMALL ADVANCE.

Marie Antoinette Capes in ITALIAN VALENCIENNES, HAND-MADE, at $1 50, $1 75, $2 25, $2 50, to $15.

POSITIVELY selling elsewhere for MORE than DOUBLE the amount. Grand display of Sashes in LATEST PARISIAN DESIGN. Our Mignon Sashes are pronounced by all a PERFECT GEM.

ROMAN JARDINIERE, GROS GRAIN and MOIRE Sashes. A full assortment at less than the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Bonnet Ribbons, all shades, superior quality, at 15c., 18c., 20c., per yard.

We have also opened TWO (2) new cases of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, some elegant GARNITURES for EVENING and BRIDAL dresses.

Bridal wreaths, and some most RECHERCHE designs in SILK FLOSS, HAND EMBROIDERED BRIDAL VEILS selling at half the usual price, ranging from $8 upward.

One case of REAL BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, 25c. per bunch of (3) three.

LONG plumes from 45c. to $10.

Our stock of Fans in real Ivory, Pearl, Gilt, and Ebony sticks, handsomely painted, and real Lace covered, CANNOT be SURPASSED. PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

We have the LOVELIEST designs in children's [illegible], and MERINO COATS, CLOAKS, and BONNETS.

A complete assortment of everything pertaining to INFANTS' OUTFITS.

Many novelties in Ladies' UNDERGARMENTS, HOSE and Morning Robes, &c.

CASHMERE, [illegible] REP Wrappers, [illegible] SATIN, Gabrielle and Sacque styles, lined all through, at $3 and $3 50.

We continue to offer Silk BONNET and TRIMMING Velvets in Black and all LEADING SHADES from 75c., 85c., $1 25 and upward.

LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS, $3 25 per yard.

Beautiful qualities in NAVY BLUE and other DARK shades, just received.

VELVETEENS, ALL COLORS, 25c. PER YARD.

Satins of superior quality, every shade, $1, selling elsewhere at $1 25.

Silk REPS and TURQUOISE, all colors, 50c. per yard.

Our well-selected stock of French Passementeries, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c., need no comment.

Fur and Feather Trimmings in boundless variety.

Passementerie Ornaments and FOURAGIER at 75c., $1, and $1 50 and upward, worth more than TRIPLE the AMOUNT.

Real Yak Laces, Plain and Beaded, cheapest in the market.

Call and compare prices and quality.

REAL Guipure, and MAKES and PATTERNS only, much below cost of IMPORTATION. Samples for comparison freely given.

Chantilly and all styles of Laces EQUALLY as reasonable.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase a very desirable present for their lady friends should not fail to examine our superb stock of Lace SHAWLS, SACQUES, and POLONAISE, the prices of which conform to everything else in our establishment.

To prove that the old proverb

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

holds true to this day, you must purchase at

BLOOM'S

AND SAVE 25 PER CENT.,
NO. 338 BOWERY 338.

LACE CURTAINS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Having purchased the entire stock of an importing house of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, (bankrupt,) will offer this week, and continue until all are sold, the largest stock ever offered at retail in the City, at about one-half their value, consisting of

REAL LACE CURTAINS,
from $7 50 per pair,
to finest quality manufactured.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from $2 per pair upward.

VESTIBULE LACES, REAL AND NOTTINGHAM.

PLAIN, STRIPED, and FIGURED REPS, DAMASKS, SATINES, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, &c.

FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, and TASSELS of all colors, sizes, and styles, for trimming, draperies, lambrequins, &c.

Curtain-loops and Bands in endless variety.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

LAMBREQUINS AND CORNICES.

CARPETS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to reduce stock preparatory to our annual inventory:

French Moquettes, from	$2 72
English Velvets	1 75
Body Brussels	1 50
Tapestry Brussels	1 00
Three-Plys	1 25
Ingrains	50c. to 75c.
Cottage Carpet	25c.

OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, AT PANIC PRICES! DRUGGETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALTY.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

Great Carpet and Upholstery Rooms,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

MUSICAL.

At 27 Union Square,

HAINES BROS.

Will offer their Fine Assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.

Every Piano-forte GUARANTEED.

A few Pianos, which have been used a little, very low for Cash.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

SPECIAL SALE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, [illegible] upright and school pianos [illegible] upon receipt of our price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash or installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. [illegible] HALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed as purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, Warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—7⅓ OCTAVE [illegible] overstrung piano-forte; also, [illegible] and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN SINGING AND instrumental music, at pupil's residence, by an experienced teacher. Children carefully and patiently taught. Address MUSIC, No. 22 West 12th st.

BEAUTIFUL 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, carved treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. [illegible] CABLE, 107 West 23d st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS AT RETAIL.

Our holiday exhibition is now open. All the latest novelties imported expressly for our RETAIL TRADE.

STRASBURGER, PFEIFFER & CO.,
No. 394 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at FRANKFIELD & CO'S, Jewelers, 6th av., corner 14th st., and 8th av., corner 26th st. N. B.—We manufacture our own goods and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. LITOLFF'S EDITIONS of classical and modern music, the best and cheapest in the world. Catalogues sent free to any address on application. HENRY LITOLFF, No. 88 4th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, No. 11 East 57th st. Also, No. 18 East 57th st., 27x65, and 30 feet extension. Also, No. 12 East 53d st., No. 18 East 60th st., No. 18 West 58th st., No. 56 West 57th st., Nos. 20, 24, 35, and 43 West 56th st., No. 15 East 54th st., Nos. 22 and 26 West 52d st., and No. 128 West 42d st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—NEW FIRST-CLASS CHEAP HOUSES.—No. 15 East 66th st., No. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 20, 22, and 45 West 66th st.; No. 1 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 7 East 48th st., No. 13 East 41st st.; 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

$36,000.—A NICE BROWN-STONE house, 20x50x100, complete order, 46th st., near 5th av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 128 WEST 42D ST., MODERN first-class brown-stone house, 25x60x100; superior order; terms to suit. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in perfect order, in 38th st., near 5th av. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 530 6th av.

FIFTH AND 8TH AVS., FACING CENTRAL Park; 5th av., corner 91st st., five lots; 8th av., corner 102d st., four lots. Both parcels extra cheap. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. JOHN BERRY, No. 73 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR MODERN house in New-York a perfect gem of a house in Rye, Westchester County, forty minutes from 42d st.; complete in every respect; ample grounds; price $15,000; difference cash, if required. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season [illegible] WALTER [illegible] SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—STORES, NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADWAY, with basements and sub-basements; area, 15,000 square feet; will be improved to suit tenant. Rent low to a responsible house. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 42 UNIVERSITY place, for business or private purposes; also, rooms on top floor. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH STORE FRONT, No. 11 Clinton place (8th st.) W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AND STUDIOS, with pure north light, in building No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located, five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE WINTER months, a desirable brown-stone house in West 20th st.; rent very low to a responsible party. Apply to A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THE City, to let or for sale, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS companion to a widow lady or teacher to grown-up daughters; is a good reader; speaks English, French, German, Italian, and is a first-class pianist; liberal salary expected. Address DELTA, No. 32 West 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; is a Protestant; no objection to boarding-houses. Call at No. 48 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; City or country; five years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 415 East 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman of education, without encumbrance; has practical knowledge, with a faculty of making home appear cheerful and happy; would take any responsible position which does not demand constant physical strength; country preferred; has not resided in the City more than three months, but can give good City reference, and one from where she has resided for twenty years, from responsible parties, easy of access by mail or telegraph. Call or address Mrs. E. Fisher, No. 227 East 35th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEWly-arrived French girl that lived in Paris; is a thorough chamber-maid; can do fine ironing and fluting; is willing to take care of children, and can sew nicely. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, for three days.

SEAMSTRESSES, COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, General House-work, &c.—A number of German women and other good capable servants ready for City or country promptly, at moderate wages, to suit all. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A lady, young, capable and thoroughly acquainted with and has had much experience in the duties of house-keeping, and who is at home in sick room and nursery, desires a situation in a first-class family in the City during the winter; compensation of less consequence than a home; can furnish and expects the best of references. Address A. W. T., No. 179 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SECOND NURSE TO ASSIST IN THE chamber-work; she must be a young and healthy woman, of good character, and willing to work. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 15 East 49th st.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT BOY, about fifteen years old, in an office; must have satisfactory references, and reside with his parents. Address S. S. & CO., Station A, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS salesmen, who can control good paying country trade. Apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 30.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for $1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe. Correspondents in Paris: Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,

No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company....$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company....24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.
1st December, 1873.

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY. Stockholders desirous of getting their share of the large income received by this company are requested to address M., Box No. 3,506 Post Office.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, St. Louis, Dec. 6, 1873.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE KANSAS Pacific Railway Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and Leavenworth Branch, are requested to send their addresses to me, giving a description of the bonds held by them, and how many, so that any information issued by the Company may be duly mailed to them. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HAS declared a dividend of Thirty per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposits who are not indebted to the bank either as drawers or indorsers. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED, BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY. New-York, Dec. 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have ordered that an interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal. HARRISON HALL, President. J. P. COOPER, Secretary. G. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. *N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.*

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK. Interest at the rate of six per cent., commencing on the first of every month. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES CLIPPED WITH NEATNESS and Dispatch.—Why pay $10, when you can have your horse clipped for $6 by WALKER & HAMILTON'S champion clippers? Machines for sale and repaired. No. 138 West 38th st., two doors west of Broadway.

$250 FOR A NEW CITY-MADE, LIGHT side-bar top wagon, and a very fine single set of harness, several mountings, used but five times; cost $525; must be sold for cash. Call at Waverley Stables, Nos. 147 and 151 West 35th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN GREENPOINT WOULD accommodate two or three boarders; family small and quiet; terms reasonable; situation first-class; convenient to ferries to 10th and 23d sts., New-York, and more desirable than other parts of Brooklyn; modern built house, hot and cold water, gas, &c. No. 111 Kent st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., Has a second-story large front room, with hall room, and large middle dressing-room connecting, to offer, with board, for the Winter.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom; also single room to let to gentlemen without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 10th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., Between 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; location and house unexceptionable.

BOARDERS SUITED IMMEDIATELY.—Best houses; rooms single or en suite; choice collection of apartments to let, with board; moderate prices. GEORGE HANKINS' Boarding Agency and Real Estate Offices, Nos. 1,267 and 835 Broadway. (Free.)

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH excellent board and apartments in one of the most desirable localities, with a French family. Address Box No. 778.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—A desirable suite of three or four apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—A large room, suitable for two gentlemen; a small room; all furnished with every convenience at moderate prices.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of four rooms to let, with or without board; also hall rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 16 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room on third floor with hall bedroom connecting, with board. Also, double and single rooms on fourth floor; best of references given.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 104, EAST.—Entire second floor to let, with board; also single rooms; family small; table excellent. References exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 32D ST. Second-story rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, ample closet room, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Suite of rooms, with or without private table; also, fourth floor front room and bedroom; references.

NO. 251 WEST 25TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room, second floor, southern exposure, modern improvements, with board, for two, $20 per week, one for $12 per week; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 300.—MRS. HALL WILL RENT fine apartments, with private table, for the Winter or longer; house arranged for small select families. References.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., Between Madison and 5th avs.—Private hotel; good accommodations at moderate price; table de hôte at 6 o'clock. H. LEFLER.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, in house No. 34 East 19th st. Apply on premises, or to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table, or board; also, front sunny hall room, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 6th av.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST. Handsome front parlor, and alcove, and hall room, third floor, with board; references.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD BY ADdressing undersigned. House, brown stone; southern exposure; neighborhood unexceptionable; terms moderate. C. M. B., Lock-box No. 67, Post Office.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND DEsirable room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST. Two handsomely-furnished rooms, front, to let, with board to gentlemen or families, also one single room.

A NICE, PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let to a respectable gentleman, at No. 27 East 18th st., corner Broadway.

NO. 86 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, with or without board; very handsomely furnished.

A PRETTY HALL ROOM TO LET WITH board at Mrs. DAVIS', No. 11 East 28th st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41 EAST.—A large third story room to let with board; references.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS; DESIRABLE LOcation; rent, $3 per week. No. 216 East 18th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; also table board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S CAPSULES.

A very important step in the progress of medical science was the invention of a plan for administering to the patient the most nauseous and disagreeable medicines without offending any of the senses. Some of the most valuable remedies are so extremely obnoxious to the palate, that instances have occurred where patients have preferred to take the chances of dying rather than swallow them in their open and free state. Of the many methods devised to overcome the nauseous taste of such medicines as tar, turpentine, castor-oil, cod-liver oil, &c., &c., none have as yet equaled that of CAPSULES. The numerous and great advantages of them over all other forms of preparing repulsive medicines for use are obvious; the odor is entirely confined, and the medicament is conveyed into the stomach without the knowledge—so to speak—of the tongue, palate, or throat. The capsules possessing the most advantages are those made by DUNDAS DICK & CO., of this City, being superior to any others that are made in America, or that are imported from Europe, and, when the quality is taken into account, they may be set down also as the cheapest sold. They are easily swallowed by children, being soft, and they contain genuine medicines. In this latter important particular they can always be relied on. They are put up in an elegant and pleasing manner, expressly for the prescription trade, and they are free from every objection. These qualities have obtained for DICK'S SOFT CAPSULES the recognition of the medical profession, and they are now the only capsules prescribed by physicians. They solve the problem long and anxiously considered by many of our most eminent physicians, of how to avoid for the patient the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to often detract from, if not destroy, the beneficial effects of some of the most valuable remedies prescribed.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more oil of sandal-wood in the manufacture of one variety of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail druggists and perfumers in the United States combined. It is a most valuable remedy for the diseases for which it is used. Castor-oil, the best, safest, most useful, and, in fact, the most valuable of all known purgatives, can now be taken in a very agreeable and easy manner, in the form of DICK'S SOFT CAPSULES. In order to reduce the full dose of castor-oil to, say six or eight capsules, one-sixth of a grain of podophyllin is always added.

The capsules containing all the different medicaments are handsomely put up in neat boxes. In preparing they are first well washed and dried, then covered with powdered starch, and afterward enveloped in tin-foil to protect them against the effects of a warm and moist atmosphere. The improved style in which DICK & CO.'S CAPSULES are now put up has increased the demand for them not only in the United States, but from foreign parts, and they are fast crowding all others out of the market; and this increased demand from abroad has created the necessity of publishing their circulars in five different languages—English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese. Large quantities of the capsules are exported daily. Scarcely a steamer leaves for the West Indies, South America, or European ports, and even China or India, that does not take out an invoice. Their superiority over all others is universally conceded.—*Sunday News.*

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS,

Beware of Counterfeits.

A CONTINENTAL UNIFORM, COMPLETE, second hand, wanted by an artist. Address with price, Post-office Box No. 000.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,364 Broadway, near 32d st.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. [illegible] Remember, No. 262 [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

American Institute Building, 3d av. and 63d st.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.	BARNUM	MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY.	BARNUM	OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.
DOUBLE RING CIRCUS at 2 and 8, daily.	BARNUM	BUILDING HEATED BY STEAM.
NEW ATTRACTIONS!	BARNUM	NEW PERFORMERS
NEW ANIMALS!	BARNUM	NEW CURIOSITIES
MLLE. ANGELA.	BARNUM	MLLE. BUSHNELL.
MLLE. TURNOUR.	BARNUM	MLLE. COOKE.
MELVILLE FAMILY.	BARNUM	BLISS FAMILY.
BUSHNELL FAMILY.	BARNUM	COOKE FAMILY.
HAWLEY and MIACO.	BARNUM	MONS. KENNEBEL.
INFANT AMAR.	BARNUM	MONS. AYMAR.
SENOR MARKESE.	BARNUM	SEN. MONTE VERDE.
AERIAL QUEEN.	BARNUM	FEMALE SAMPSON.
FRENCH CLOWNS.	BARNUM	RIDING GOAT.
THRILLING TRAPEZISTS.	BARNUM	DARING EQUESTRIANS.
RENOWNED ATHLETES.	BARNUM	FAMOUS GYMNASTS.
TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.	BARNUM	FIVE HUNDRED WILD BEASTS.
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNES.	BARNUM	CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDERS.
MARVELOUS JUGGLERS.	BARNUM	ASTONISHING CONTORTIONISTS.
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.	BARNUM	BEAUTIFUL TRICK HORSES.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.	BARNUM	CHILDREN UNDER 9, 25 CENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,

AND EVERY EVENING FOLLOWING,

A GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE

AND

BATTLE SCENE

IN WHICH

HUNDREDS OF MEN AND HORSES

WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY.

THE PRODUCTION OF THIS GORGEOUS COMBAT EQUESTRIAN—INVOLVING A FABULOUS EXPENSE OF MEN, HORSES, BRILLIANT ARMOR, AND WAR PARAPHERNALIA—IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND COSTLY SCENIC EXHIBITION EVER ATTEMPTED UPON EITHER CONTINENT. IT IS A THRILLING AND LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATION OF A LEADING HISTORICAL EPOCH OF THE REVOLUTION, AND WILL BE GIVEN AT EACH EVENING'S EXHIBITION IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PROGRAMME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. M. and M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, Prior to departure for Cincinnati and the West, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock. MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON will sing on WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 24 and 26, while THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, will be devoted to the final representations of the brilliant success of the season, Verdi's grand masterwork, AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

The sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 22, at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M.

N. B.—Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes for the above will please leave directions at the box-office of the Academy, which is now open daily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI.

FAREWELL.

FINAL FAREWELL AND LAST THREE NIGHTS of Signor TOMASO SALVINI, THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, GRAND GALA NIGHT, FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE and BENEFIT of SALVINI, Only time of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, OTHELLO. OTHELLO. OTHELLO. SALVINI in his world-famous OTHELLO. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, By request, SAMSON, THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. SALVINI in his most powerful rôle, SAMSON. FRIDAY, LAST AND FAREWELL NIGHT, BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PIAMONTI. First performance of Giacommetti's historical drama, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. SALVINI in his great rôle....ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX. PIAMONTI.....as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. SATURDAY AT 2, FAREWELL MATINEE.

Scale of Prices: Admission $1.

Reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $1 extra; Private Boxes, four seats, $10; Family Circle, 50c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT DELINEATOR OF SPECIALTIES, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, Who will appear ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, And every evening this week and on SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!! This gentleman is properly esteemed by the Press and public as the BEST IMPERSONATOR OF AMERICAN CHARACTER KNOWN ON THE STAGE. He will be sustained in his vivid portraiture of SOUTH-WESTERN CHARACTER BY THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY. The drama will be presented with new and beautiful scenery, by Mr. THOMAS A. GLESSING and assistants.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF

MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4,

MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. RECEPTION AND TEMPLAR DRILL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1873. TICKETS $5, Admitting gentleman and ladies.

A limited number of tickets and boxes for sale, which may be obtained from either of the following

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

OLIVER C. BRADY, Stamp Departm't, N.Y. Post Office.
WM. F. COSTENBADER, American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.
JOEL O. STEVENS, Sheriff's Office, New Court-house.
JNO. D. HADLEY, Amer. Ex. Co., No. 61 Hudson st.
JOS. D. COSTA, No. 485 Greenwich st.
JOSIAH SHOVE, No. 39 Nassau st.
THOS. C. CASSIDY, Chairman, No. 364 Broadway.
BENJ. F. STILES, Treasurer, No. 35 Nassau st.
W. L. GARDNER, Secretary, No. 70 Ludlow st.

Also, at Nos. 114, 434, 626, and 711 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

ROBINSON HALL,

16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

TWO WEEKS ONLY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 22.

In consequence of the immense excitement caused by M. Hartz's exposure of Spiritualism at Cooper Institute, he will appear as above in his most wonderful magical performances, introducing his reconstructed ANTI-SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS by means of

THE INDIAN BOX

and SPIRITUAL BASKET, (copyright,) which is pronounced infinitely more wonderful than any of the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" ever witnessed, as it is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE for any one to give a practicable solution to this latest mystery.

MATINEES as follows: CHRISTMAS DAY, SATURDAY, Dec. 27; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31; SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock; doors open at 1:30. POPULAR PRICES. 50 cents, including reserved seats, which may be secured at M. Hartz's only store, No. 853 Broadway.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES,

MADISON AV., 45TH ST.,

Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH'S LECTURE,

WHO SHALL WIN?

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1873.

Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets to be obtained at the Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av.; the Florence Sewing-machine Company, Union square; the principal book and music sellers, and at the doors on the evening of the entertainment.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

JAMES T. FIELDS.

Subject: "Writers of Modern Fiction."

Tickets at the Library, No. 114 Broadway, and the Hall.

"GALAXY" MATINEE, TUESDAY,

2 O'CLOCK,

MR. CHARLES WHITNEY,

Oratorical and Shakespearian Impersonations,

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st.

Course Ticket-holders Admitted Free.

THE ELEGANT HALL OF THE STANDARD Club, north-east corner 42d st. and Broadway, will be rented for select entertainments, weddings, &c., on favorable terms. Inquire at the hall.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers. W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President. SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. REEVE.

MONDAY, Dec. 15, Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatization of his most popular novel, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Produced under the immediate supervision of the author.

First appearance in America of Mr. WYBERT REEVE. Mr. WYBERT REEVE, The famous English comedian, In his masterly and unrivaled impersonation of COUNT FOSCO, As played by him upward of 500 times.

The piece presented with NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS. CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST.

N. B.—The principal situations in the drama are not to be found in the novel, having been invented by Mr. Wilkie Collins expressly for the purpose of increasing the effect of his work on the stage.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

In a Prologue and Four Acts.

Count Fosco....Mr. WYBERT REEVE
Sir Percival Glyde....Mr. C. J. FYFFE
Walter Hartright....Mr. F. G. MAEDER
Prof. Pesca....Mr. MARTIN GOLDE
Anne Catherick } Laura Fairlie } ....Miss HELEN TRACY
Marian Halcombe....Miss IDA VERNON
Mrs. Catherick....Miss PRESTON
Mme. Fosco....Miss BELLA GOLDE
The Matron....Mrs. SIDNEY WILLIS

THE PROLOGUE:

Burial-ground and Church of Old Wilmingham.

THE DRAMA:

ACT I.—Date, JUNE 30, 1862. LIMMERIDGE PARK, Cumberland. THE SWISS CHALET.
ACT II.—Date, Aug. 31, 1862. BLACKWATER PARK, Hampshire. THE VERANDA.
ACT III.—Date, September, 1862. Scene 1.—SMOKING-ROOM. Scene 2.—Lunatic Asylum.
ACT IV.—Date, Sept. 26, 1862. Scene 1.—VILLAGE INN. Scene 2.—FOSCO'S HOME. THE DEATH OF FOSCO.

Commences at 8. Carriages at 11.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. PANTOMIME.

SPECIE PRICES: Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

** Begins, evening at 8, and Saturday matinee at 1:30. The pressure of the eager throngs at the box-office window will be avoided if tickets securing seats are purchased in advance. This can be done here from 8 to 5 every day, and at the special office established in the lobby of the Broadway Theatre. The employment of an extra corps of ushers and other attendants so greatly facilitates the ingress and comfortable bestowal of visitors, that confusion at the rooms is now entirely avoided, no matter how formidable the multitude.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DELIGHTED PEOPLE PRESENT DURING THE THREE WEEKS LAST PAST TO SEE

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!

Mr. G. L. FOX'S BEST GRAND SPECTACULAR COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME! Illustrating the adventures in foreign parts of the merry hero, HUMPTY DUMPTY, and his hapless *compagnon de voyage*, OLD ONE TWO.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! NEW TRICKS! NEW BALLETS!

EVERY FEATURE FRESH, NEW, AND BRIGHT;

RIGL SISTERS! JACKLEY TROUPE! MARTEN FAMILY! Herr LIND!

and an auxiliary force of over 300.

Prince Docillian....Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty....Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One-Two, Buckle-My-Shoe....Mr. C. K. FOX

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30, commences at 8 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

It is respectfully announced that A CONSTANT VARIETY will be effected by a COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, will be presented Goldsmith's great comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....YOUNG MARLOW

Other characters by the company.

TUESDAY EVENING, Robertson's military comedy, OURS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING....THE LIAR

Mr. DION BOUCICAULT'S new comedy, entitled A MAN OF HONOR, will be produced for the first time on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. T. G. RIGGS.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, AN ENTIRELY NEW SENSATION.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The versatile character actor Mr. T. GRATTAN RIGGS, First time in the new and startling local drama, entitled: THE IRISH DETECTIVE, supported by, and First Night of the reappearance of the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.	The charming and beautiful little native actress, Miss MINNIE FOSTER, in the great sensation drama, entitled: MAD CAP, Supported by an efficient selection from the strength of the WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear in a round of his celebrated impersonations.

STEINWAY HALL—MR. DE CORDOVA.

MONDAY, DEC. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

His highly popular and humorous lecture

MRS. GRUNDY.

Doors open at 7:15 o'clock.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

GRAND CHARITY FAIR.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st.

OPENS DEC. 18.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS. CRYSTAL DIAMOND CAVE. GRAND CUBAN DISPLAY. SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GRAND MYSTIC STAR FAIR.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. G. W. Dilks, No. 34 West 9th st.

GRAND CONCERT

BY SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

Music by EBEN'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND of SIXTY PERFORMERS.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

Miss FORRESTER, public reader, and pupil of Mrs. Stirling, the celebrated English elocutionist, teaches elocution. For terms and references address No. 74 West 53d st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN., SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery, oldest and best established. Up-town College No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling. Twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JAN. 2.—PUPILS RECEIVED AND NEW CLASSES organized at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph.D., President.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EDUcated young lady (reared in New-England) as governess or to make herself useful in a family having children (girls preferred;) compensation not so much of an object as a good home. Address N. E., Box No. 47 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, WELL educated and experienced, requires tuition; morning hours unoccupied. Address CAMBRIDGE, Box No. 112 Times Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 191 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Next to Broadway, in West 28th st. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30 o'clock. The box-office of this Theatre is open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured one week in advance.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, (second time and by special request,) LONDON ASSURANCE.

Received Saturday night with laughter and enthusiastic applause.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,

Given last Monday with emphatic success.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 17,

MR. DALY begs to announce, will be presented the first of the series of NEW DRAMAS with which he intends to mark the season at his new theatre. It is an entirely new and striking adaptation of a new and weird drama by ADOLPH BELOT, which is the REIGNING PARISIAN sensation, under the title of

PARRICIDE.

M. Belot is known in America by his famous novel, "Article 47," on which Mr. DALY founded his popular drama of that name. The present play, in the course of its seven tableaux, possesses an [illegible] interest, not only from its extreme novelty of plot and subject, but its vivid force of character-painting and PROFOUND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.

It will be produced with entirely new scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, LOUIS DUFLOCQ, and CHAS. W. WITHAM, entirely new toilets, and furniture à la mode.

THE CAST offers the following powerful attractions:

Daccolardi, chief of the Mountebanks....Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Lubin, manager of the troupe....Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Laurent Dalissier, the dissipated son of a distinguished father....Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Roule, a principal of the Detective Bureau of Paris....Mr. F. HARDENBERG
The Banker Suchapt, an operator on the Bourse....Mr. D. WHITING
Emery Suchapt, his "hopeful" son....Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Maitre Glavon, an advocate....Mr. J. G. PEAKES
Torin, a detective....Mr. GEORGE DE VERE
Agenor, } Jean, } Clerks of the Police....{Mr. J. DEVEAU {Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Dr. Rose, a physician....Mr. JOHN MOORE
Regimbard, the nearer of Sucrrable....Mr. O. FAWCETT
Thérigny, Mayor of the Arrondissement....Mr. H. CONWAY
Bichat, } Planchat, } acrobats....{Mr. BEEKMAN {Mr. GILBERT
Mme. Dalissier, the mother of Laurent....Miss FANNY MORANT
Pulcherie, the deserted one....Miss SARA JEWETT
Mme. Suchapt, the banker's wife....Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Emelienne, her daughter....Miss MINNIE CONWAY
Mme. Theriscot, } Mme. De Lorry, } Mme. Leloste, } ladies of society....{Miss MARY CARY {Miss NINA VARIAN {Miss CONGDON
Mariette, Mme. Dalissier's cook....Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Trompette....Miss GRIFFITHS
Fille D'Air, } Belle Etoile, } of the Imperial Circus....{Miss STEWART {Miss BELL

TABLEAU I.

THE DALISSIER MANSION. (By Duflocq.)—What was done there on the Stroke of Ten!

TABLEAU II.

THE SAME.—(N. B.—The curtain descends on the previous act simply to denote the lapse of time—fourteen hours—which is supposed to occur between the last tableau and the present one. It remains down but a single minute. The detectives in possession. The Solitary Accuser.

TABLEAU III.

THE BANKER'S PARLORS. (By Roberts.)—Mme Suchapt's singular fête. Its purpose. Society waiting for a verdict! It gives the cut direct! The one devoted voice!

TABLEAU IV.

THE DETECTIVE'S BUREAU. (By Roberts.)—The accuser's sympathy and the Chief's suspicion. A clue and a compact.

TABLEAU V.

THE GREEN ROOM OF DACCOLARDI'S CIRCUS. (By Duflocq.)—The banker's wife and the banker's son come to an odd rendezvous. Seeing life and pursuing a chain. The detective's peril and Laurent's. Pulcherie is heard again!

TABLEAU VI.

THE BANKER'S SAFE ROOM. (By Witham.)—What Emelienne discovers on sitting up for her prodigal brother. The mountebank's bonnet and his last deception! Roule finds his daughter and resigns his office.

LAST TABLEAU.

Box-sheet open for the entire week.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over promptly at 11.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the new play LED ASTRAY, Written and arranged expressly for the theatre by Dion Boucicault.	A decided and electric success."—Playgoer," in the Herald. "The most entertaining, and will, doubtless, prove the most popular comedy produced in so since Mr. Robertson ceased writing."—Evening Post. "Of all the plays produced in New-York for years not one equals in interest and unity that upon the boards of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE."—Sunday Mail.
THE THEATRE crowded to the doors every night.	"Seldom, indeed, have we seen a French comedy whose tone is so pure, whose philosophy is so acceptable, whose sentiment is so wholesome, and whose dramatic interest is so well sustained."—The World.
Seats may now be secured TWO WEEKS in advance.	"An excellent acting piece, performed with spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire elegant and tasteful."—The Times.

Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder, and Quigley.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.

LAST NIGHTS

LAST NIGHTS

OF

THE LADY OF LYONS. THE LADY OF LYONS.

with

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER

as

CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, And SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

In active preparation for immediate production one of Mr. Fechter's specialties, in a play of his own adaptation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Dec. 15, the price of orchestra seats, reserved seats, will be $1 50.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock. Popular prices.

Last week of The Distinguished American actor, EDWIN ADAMS, in

DEAD HEART. FIVE NIGHTS. TWO MATINEES.	FRIDAY, Dec. 19, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT. DOUBLE BILL.

Sir Richard Harleigh in Dreams of Delusion, and Rover, in Wild Oats.

In preparation, Chas. Dickens' Christmas story of GABRIEL GRUB; Or, the Goblin that Stole the Sexton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

THE VOKES, in their brilliant new fairy spectacle, the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD;

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. SPLENDID COSTUMES. UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS.

GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES. Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI. THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.

CHARMING MUSIC. LEGENDARY TABLEAUX. GLOWING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. A STORY OF THE HEART. By Bronson Howard, Esq., entitled LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, At Armory, corner 14th st. and 6th av. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1873.

PROGRAMME, PART I.

1. OVERTURE, "Fra Diavolo," Auber. Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
2. ROMANZA, "L'Eclair," Halevy. Aria for Cornet, with obligato for Flutes and Clarionets.
3. SCHILLER—MARSCH TRIOMPHALE, Meyerbeer. Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
4. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Facilitas," Arban. Mr. M. Arbuckle.
5. POT POURRI, "Grande Duchesse," Offenbach.
6. OVERTURE, "Raymond," Ambroise Thomas. Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
7. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, "Bouquet of Songs," Lefebre. Introducing "Sweet Spirit, hear my prayer," from Wallace's Lurline, an Aria from "Il Trovatore," and "The Last Rose of Summer." Mr. E. A. Lefebre.
8. MARSCH AUX FLAMBEAUX, Meyerbeer. Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
9. CONCERT WALTZ, "Morning Journals," Strauss. Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band.
10. GRAND DIVERTIMENTO ON THE AIRS OF ALL NATIONS, introducing variations for Clarionet, Flute, Saxophone, and Cornet, closing with the National Anthem, "My country 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty."

CONDUCTOR....P. S. GILMORE.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. FOR SALE AT DOOR. Concert at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 22.

RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circulars.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 720 6th av., now open. People can attend at their convenience [illegible] taught to waltz [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY—MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS—CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

Very little business of importance was done in Wall street yesterday. The disagreeable weather, and the non-arrival of definite financial news from Washington tended to keep operators inactive. The stock market opened with a very slight decline in prices, and was feverish and uncertain. It improved a little at the first board, but at the close showed rather a downward tendency. Throughout the day there was considerable activity of a speculative character, in Union Pacific and Lake Shore. In the former stock a large business was done. Government bonds were firm.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The bankruptcy proceedings against the Union Trust Company were yesterday ordered to be discontinued by Judge Blatchford on the application of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, the counsel for the company, who submitted affidavits to the effect that the institution had recommenced business, and were now paying their creditors. Mr. Peckham, in speaking of the proceedings in bankruptcy that had been so persistently pushed by counsel for the petitioner, characterized his action as simply and purely an attempt to black-mail the Trust Company. The Judge also said he did not understand why the proceedings should have been continued by counsel when he was served with a notice to the effect that the company had resumed business. The counsel made no reply, and the necessary order was therefore issued.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

A combination has been formed among a large number of the bondholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad to place the road in a more complete condition. The persons who take part in the movement are wealthy residents of the West. A large amount of the stock of the road is held in Germany.

The first complete connection between the central system of railways in the Middle States and that more recently formed in the South-west, through Texas and below the Arkansas River, will be formed about the first of January by the completion of the bridge over the Arkansas at Little Rock. The bridge is 1,000 feet long, and is constructed of iron and concrete. It is being built by the Directors of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and will open direct communication with the Texas Railroad and the projected lines to Mexico.

NATIONAL FINANCES AND THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At the request of the Chamber of Commerce and others, a special committee to consider the subject of national finances has been appointed by the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange, consisting of the President, Franklin Edson, Chairman; the Vice President, Benj. W. Floyd; the Secretary, Wm. H. Phillips; the Treasurer, Benj. C. Bogert, and three members at large, viz.: Messrs. S. D. Harrison, John H. Boynton, and Henry Kemp. A meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday next in the managers' room.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The cases of Wm. Towlee and John E. Fox & Co. against Jay Cooke & Co., in bankruptcy, were again called yesterday before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, and proceedings were suspended to await the disposition of the investigation now going on in the court at Philadelphia.

HOWES & MACY.

The case of Howes & Macy, against whom an order to show cause why they should not be adjudicated bankrupts at the suit of Alonzo R. Morgan was returnable yesterday, was called before Judge Blatchford, and by consent of both sides was adjourned over until Saturday next.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The argument in the case of the Hoboken Savings Bank on a petition to throw the institution into bankruptcy, was heard yesterday before Judge Nixon at Trenton. Mr. Abbett appeared for one of the creditors, who has a deposit of $400. Mr. Keasby appeared for the Bank, and moved to dismiss the petition on the ground that it did not come within the scope of the Bankrupt law. He said that the $94,000 left with Fisk & Hatch would be paid, and that the Bank was solvent. He wanted the case to come before the Chancellor. Mr. Abbett contended that the institution was not able to pay, and therefore came within the law. The Judge took the papers, and said he would announce his decision on Tuesday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Collector Arthur has not as yet made any appointment to the $2,500 clerkship, for which an examination was held a few days since. The names of the successful candidates for the vacant night watchmanship will be laid before the Collector on Tuesday next.

The Surveyor's Department is about to institute proceedings against several dry-goods firms for importing handkerchiefs in valuable boxes, and as alleged for smuggling laces and other valuable articles with handkerchiefs. The charges are based upon the act which provides that "the dutiable value of merchandise imported in packages, as a general rule, embraces the cost of the cask, box, bag, bottle, or other envelope or covering, when so purchased; but when such is not the case, and the envelope or covering has been purchased or furnished separate from the contents, the cost of such envelope or covering must be added to the value of the contents."

THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In consequence of the lack of new business and from various other misfortunes during the past two years the Asbury Life Insurance Company has, it is stated, decided to issue no more new policies, and intends, unless some very favorable change should take place within a brief period, to gradually wind up its business, paying to policy-holders the surrender value of their policies or a paid-up policy as they may prefer.

TRAFFIC ON THE ERIE CANAL.

A telegram was received at the Exchange, yesterday, in which it was stated that, under the most favorable circumstances, it would take three or four days to move the fifty boats lying within ten miles west of Schenectady.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

INSTALLATION OF HON. MAUNSELL B. FIELD—A NEW ERA OF REFORM.

Hon. Maunsell B. Field, who has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Second District Civil Court, caused by the death of Justice Thomas J. Kivlen, took his seat on the bench, yesterday, and after a formal introduction to the members of the Bar present, made an address which promises well for the administration of justice in that district. Mr. Field is well known as a member of the Bar, and an estimable gentleman, whose advent to the distinguished position to which he has been appointed, without exciting political hostility, tends to harmonize conflicting interests, as well as affording a reasonable guarantee of the execution of the high duties intrusted to him. The text of Mr. Field's address is as follows: Upon assuming the duties of Justice of this court, I desire to address a few preliminary observations to the Bar, the officers, and the public, and for the sake of precision I have reduced them to writing.

His Excellency, the Governor, has been pleased to bestow the office upon me, not at the instance of professional politicians, but because he believed that I would discharge its duties honorably and impartially. And, please God, I mean to so administer them as to justify his confidence. I shall neither countenance nor permit any official oppressions or extortionate proceedings on the part of any person connected in any capacity with my office, and I earnestly invite the Bar, litigants, and the residents of this district generally, to call my attention to any abuses now existing here, or which it may be hereafter attempted to introduce with a view to their suppression. I shall not sanction the collection, by any officer, of any fees not clearly and positively authorized by law, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding; but, on the contrary, I shall pursue and prosecute, with all my power, both as a Justice and as a citizen, every such act. The District Court is pre-eminently "the poor-man's court," and I intend to make the burdens of its administration fall as lightly as possible upon suitors in it. I desire, and intend to make, no discrimination on account of partisanship, friendship, or condition in life. I cannot say, from experience or knowledge, how much of reform, in any direction, is needed here; but I can and do say that it will be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to correct every abuse which I may myself discover, or to which my attention may be called. My highest endeavor shall be to do my whole duty, and to do it fearlessly.

Unless litigants appear in person, the law disqualifies any but regularly admitted attorneys and counselors from appearing in their behalf. I am required to enforce this provision, and shall do so. I invite the co-operation of my brethren at the Bar, of my officers, and of all good citizens, in the effort to make this a model court, and I rely upon the forbearance of all for any shortcomings upon my part incident to the assumption of untried duties.

I propose making my residence among you, and at all times and in all places I shall be at the service of those having official business to transact with me.

For the present I intend holding court every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, beginning at 9:30 A. M., and as much oftener as I may find it to be necessary or convenient.

Justice Field was congratulated upon his accession to his new office, and the routine business of the court was proceeded with.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

There was quite a perceptable falling off in the number of applications for licenses during the past week, as compared with any previous one within the past month. During the week ending yesterday forty-five applications were made, against sixty-seven during the previous week, and sixty-five during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 29. The amount received during the last week was $2,510; previous week, $5,050; week ending Nov. 29, $4,490. There were fourteen applications on Dec. 8, the amount received being $790; eight applications on Dec. 9, amount $300; ten applications on Dec. 10, amount $480; two applications on Dec. 11, amount $160; four applications on Dec. 12, amount $190; eight applications on Dec. 13 amount $590. The total number of applications from June 1 to date are 6,872, and the total amount received, $515,860. The number of licenses issued during the week were thirty-five, refused, two; applications withdrawn, two; money returned for refused applications, $542 50. The board has instructed its counsel to commence immediate proceedings against thirty-nine persons for violating the law by selling without a license. This is something which the present board has never before attempted, but which in the future it means to prosecute with vigor. On the 11th inst. a communication appeared in THE TIMES, signed by a "Clergyman of the Twelfth Ward," calling attention to a case of violation of the law in regard to the selling of liquors on Sunday, and averring that "the Board of Excise allowed this place to be opened in spite of the protest of the respectable citizens of the neighborhood and in the face of the sworn evidence of the bad character of the keeper." Now, the board states that if the writer of this letter, or any persons who may be witnesses of a like annoyance, instead of writing to the newspapers, will only furnish the board with positive evidence against these parties, the board will act with promptness in revoking the licenses of the guilty parties, but it cannot act upon surmises. The case alluded to by the writer of the letter in THE TIMES is probably that of Mary Ann Brady, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue, who made application some time ago for a license, which was followed by a protest against the granting of the license from the citizens of the neighborhood, on the grounds that the woman bore a bad character. Soon after she opened her place, further complaint was made in the shape of evidence that the women kept a disorderly house, and that she violated the law by selling on Sunday. These charges were formally made before the board, the woman denying the charge of keeping a disorderly house, but admitting that of selling on Sunday, on which admission the board has denied her the license.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN

The Board of Assistant Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday, President Wade in the chair. Assistant Alderman Thornell Chairman of Committee on Law, reported an ordinance providing that pawnbrokers shall pay a license of $50, and, in case of neglect to do so, shall be liable to a fine of $25 for each individual act of pawnbrokerage; and, also, that the licenses of parties convicted of receiving stolen goods shall be revoked. The report was received and adopted. Among the papers from the Board of Aldermen was the resolution adopted at the meeting of that body on Thursday, to petition Congress for an appropriation equal in amount to the sum contributed by New-York to equip volunteers for the late war, together with the interest thereon, (some $2,000,000,) to be used in opening for navigation Spuyten Duyvil Creek between the East River and the Sound.

Assistant Aldraman Simonson moved to concur in the resolution.

Assistant Alderman Clancy said he did not believe Congress would make any such appropriation. The annexation of Westchester to this City brought the Spuyten Duyvil Creek within the Corporation limits, and the improvement would benefit New-York solely. He thought Congress would only laugh at the simplicity, or absurdity, whichever they might term it, of the Common Council of New-York in sending such a petition. As for the reimbursement for war contributions, he thought some more dignified means should be taken to obtain that.

Assistant Alderman Thornell agreed with Mr. Clancy, and remarked that he understood the Finance Department was arranging for the reimbursement of the money, and when they got it the City authorities could then determine among themselves what to do with it. That money had been given from high patriotic motives, and he considered it would be undignified, to say the least, to ask it back in the manner proposed.

The motion to concur was lost, and a motion to lay the matter on the table was carried, with only two dissenting votes.

The resolution abolishing the contract system and providing that all public work shall be done by day work, and by persons who have resided six months in the City, was not called up, as the five days provided by law for the resolution to be advertised did not expire until last night. It will be taken up at the meeting on Monday.

A resolution, received from the Board of Aldermen, to rent all the first floor of a building on Fourth avenue, between Twenty sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, for the holding of the Sixth Judicial Court, was concurred in.

The board then adjourned until Monday at 2 P. M.

THE MATANO OUTRAGE.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE GANG OF RIVER THIEVES SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the trial of William Dugan, charged with being one of the gang of armed ruffians who committed a dastardly outrage and robbery on board the brig Matano on the night of the 29th of November, was resumed. The defense was precisely similar to that set up in the case of Carroll, the alleged confederate of Dugan, who was convicted and sent to prison for twenty years. William Engleman, proprietor, and Gustavus Joppert, bartender, of an oyster saloon in Water street; James Blake, the stepfather of the prisoner; William McCarty, a fireman, and the mother of the prisoner were produced to prove an alibi, and testified that at the time the outrage was committed both the prisoner and Carroll were in the saloons of Water street. Dugan, in his own defense, testified that at the time of the outrage himself and Carroll were in the saloons of Engleman and York. He emphatically denied that he had been on board the Matano on the night the robbery was committed, and stated that he knew he was about to be arrested, yet came to the Police when Carroll informed him they were looking for him. The prisoner also stated that he had been arrested before, and had contributed his picture to the Rogues' Gallery.

In reply to the searching cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Dugan admitted that he had been arrested for rescuing convicts from Blackwell's Island and also for stealing a box of silk from a vessel. His memory having been further refreshed, the prisoner admitted that when his picture was taken for the Rogues' Gallery he was charged with a robbery. When asked how he earned his living Dugan replied that he "speculated" in tea, coffee, and junk, which he bought from sailors, and sold in South street. Carroll, who was known as "Boston Dick," was his partner in these "speculations" on the river.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed that the evidence was totally insufficient to establish the identity of Dugan with the gang who robbed the Matano, and implored the jury not to allow themselves to convict the accused on prejudice. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, for the prosecution, reviewed the testimony, and argued that the evidence clearly showed the prisoner to be guilty of the offense charged. Recorder Hackett charged the jury with his characteristic clearness and ability. After a few minutes' deliberation they returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to twenty years in State Prison.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday Mr. Bergh's agents arrested John Dolan, of One Hundredth street, for driving a horse before a loaded dirt-cart with dreadful raw and bleeding sores under the harness. Judge Kasmire, before whom Dolan was taken, saw the condition of the poor beast, and promptly committed the human brute for trial. James Brady, of Williamsburg, was captured working a horse with an ulcerated fistula on the back under the saddle. Andrew Osterburgh was caught beating his overloaded mule over the face and eyes with a club. Edward Fee was arrested driving a horse with a dislocated fetlock joint. The animal was condemned by the veterinary surgeons of the society, and destroyed. Since Judge Shea rendered his decision the stages have been constantly overhauled and many cripples sent back. The agents do not order the drivers back to the depots, but they are warned that if they drive further down town they will be arrested. This has the desired effect, and they wisely turn back to the stables.

PAYMENT OF SUPERVISORS AND DEPUTY MARSHALS.

The Supervisors and Deputy Marshals of the Sixth Congressional District are to be paid for their services during the last election, on Monday and Tuesday next, as follows: The Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts at the United States Marshal's office, between 7 and 9 P. M.; the Twelfth Assembly District at No. 201 East Fourth street, between the same hours; the Tenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts at the Marshal's office, on Tuesday night, between 7 and 9 o'clock. Those not paid on these evenings will be required to send in their claims before the 27th inst.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The corps of civil engineers of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad is now engaged in the construction of the double line of tracks for freight-trains.

The former members of the Cadet Corps of the New-York Turnverein engaged in an annual reunion at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, which was wound up by a ball. It was a pleasant affair.

Matthew Cunningham, of No. 607 East Sixteenth street, while repairing a leaking gas-pipe at No. 180 Bowery, inhaled a quantity of the escaping gas, and became insensible. He was taken home.

Prof. Edward Powers, of Chicago, will deliver at the Rooms of the Farmers' Club, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday at 1 P. M., his lecture on the "Artificial Production of Rain." Admission free.

The brig Julia A. Rich, lying at the Weehawken coal dock, was boarded at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a gang of river thieves, who stole two hammers and a quantity of running gear, with which they escaped.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, LL. D., delivered the fourth and last lecture of his very interesting series on geology, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, before a large audience. The subject was "Glimpses into the Future."

The New-York German Brotherhood Benevolent Society celebrated its third anniversary by a ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night, the proceeds of which will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

Charles Patterson was arrested early yesterday morning by Roundsman Bradley, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who caught him in the act of breaking into the show-window of Devoe's paper-hanging establishment, in Carmine street. Patterson was held for examination.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Parkville, Long Island, is to be reopened to-day. The sermon in the morning will be by Rev. Dr. Foss, of this City. Two cards in our advertising columns, under the head of "Methodism Declining," give some valuable information for those who wish to be present.

The agents of the Baltic Lloyds Steam-ship Company state that so far they have received but one dispatch with reference to the Arndt being ashore, in which it is stated that the crew and passengers were all safe, and that the vessel herself is not so badly damaged as was first stated, and it is thought she will be soon got off.

The German House-owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards have subscribed the sum of $450 toward a fund in aid of the unemployed poor, and a committee has been formed to raise further subscriptions. The association expects to raise $1,000 every month during this Winter in aid of the poor of that district.

The large hall of the Cooper Union on Eighth street is open for preaching services every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is the preacher. There was a very large attendance on last Sunday evening. The appointment is made by the New-York City Mission, who provide for its expenditures and supervision. This is a practical effort to gather the non-church-going classes. The seats are free.

BROOKLYN.

The total number of arrests during the past week was 537.

The tax receipts during the past week amounted to $90,472 15.

Thomas Demming was committed yesterday for assaulting Capt. Brown, of the Second Precinct.

A man named John Clayton attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by jumping into the river, from Washington Avenue Bridge. He was rescued by Officer Morrell.

An injunction was granted by Judge Gilbert, yesterday, restraining the Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad Company from running cars on the track of the Bushwick Avenue Railroad Company, through Broadway, Williamsburg.

Judge Moore, yesterday, in the County Court, suggested to counsel, in the matter of the application for a new election in New-Lo's, (East New-York,) that the points be submitted in writing. Counsel on both sides accepted the suggestion.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. J. Amherst Woodhull, Supervisor of the town of Huntington, has withdrawn the offer of the reward made by the town for the recovery of the body of Charles G. Kelsey.

Diphtheria is prevailing as an epidemic to an alarming extent among the children at Glen Cove, in many cases baffling the skill of the physicians. Within the past six weeks no less than sixty-three children have died from this disease.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Whitestone, on Friday evening, it was announced that the accounts of Mr. Benj. Rowe, the village Collector, were over $1,000 short, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

The annual report of the transactions of the Queens County Agricultural Society, for the year 1873, just published, shows that the total amount of cash premiums awarded was $2,541. The total receipts were $8,055 44, and the expenditures were $5,773 62. Amount on hand Nov. 10, 1873, $2,281 82.

Another daring highway robbery occurred on the Jamaica turnpike, near Jamaica village, on Friday night. Mr. Elisha Baldwin, a farmer living in Freeport, was on his return home from New-York, where he had been to sell a load of straw, when his team was stopped by two men, who, jumping into the wagon and threatening him with instant death if he made any outcry, robbed him of $17 50, the entire proceeds of the sale of the straw. The highwaymen then made good their escape, and Mr. Baldwin reported the occurrence to the authorities when he arrived in Jamaica. The robbers, however, have not yet been apprehended.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The bridge connecting City Island with the mainland, which was built by a stock company, has become the property of the town, and made a free bridge. The bridge cost $34,000, and was transferred to the town of Pelham for $18,000, the tax-payers of the town having voted in favor of appropriating the amount for the purpose.

An adjourned session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will be commenced at White Plains for the trial of criminal cases, including two for murder, two for arson, two for forgery, and one for rape. Two hundred and fifty additional jurymen have been summoned to attend court, from which to draw the several panels that will be required.

NEW-JERSEY.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Jersey City Mission and Tract Society will be held in the Tabernacle this evening.

The Newark Association of Sunday-school Teachers will hold their monthly institute and thirteenth anniversary on Monday evening.

The Clinton Street M. E. Church, Newark, has been greatly improved at a cost of $7,000, and the basement will be reopened this morning for public worship.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the East Indian Mission, will address the Woman's Missionary Society, at their anniversary meeting in the Pitman M. E. Church in Newark this afternoon.

A Police officer in Newark, yesterday, recovered about $400 worth of silver plate stolen from the residence of F. A. Cole, in Kearney, a few days ago. The goods were found in a clump of trees in the neighborhood.

A meeting of the members of the Eclectic School of Medicine will be held in Newark to-morrow evening for the purpose of organizing a State Society, and to agree upon a site for the proposed college hospital in Newark.

An inquest was held by Coroner Amiraux, of Paterson, yesterday afternoon, on the body of Caleb Hardgrave, found in the Passaic, at the foot of Shady street, on the previous afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The jury in the case of James K. Powers, charged with having gagged and robbed Mr. Pope, of Paterson, Sept. 30, 1872, on Friday evening returned a verdict of acquittal. Six indictments are still pending against Powers, and he has twice been in State Prison.

Another meeting of the working men will be held in Newark on Friday evening, to take further action in relation to the city contracts, and the proposed amendment of the city charter providing for the performance of public improvements without the intervention of contractors.

Margaret Long, charged with infanticide, was discharged on her own recognizance by Judge Bedle, in the Hudson County Circuit yesterday. The principal witness for the State in this case was Mrs. Ridgeway, who was murdered by her husband in the Elysian Fields a few months ago.

The annual meeting of the New-Brunswick branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Pitman Church to-day at 3 P. M., when addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. Thomas, a missionary from India, and by Mrs. Dr. Crane of Newark.

The Orange Town Committee have adopted a resolution referring the matter of employing citizens who are in need of work to a sub-committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting the probable number of persons needing employment and the most feasible plan for the prevention of suffering.

The will of Michael Gavin, a laborer who was employed on the Midland Railway, injured by an accident on the road and died in the hospital, was contested in the Hudson County Orphans' Court yesterday, by some of his relatives. The property at stake is $960 in cash deposited in the Jersey City Savings Bank.

George Merritt, of No. 1,202 Arch street, Philadelphia, and Thomas Moran, of No. 174 Spruce street, Newark, were arrested yesterday in Newark on suspicion of having stolen $600 worth of feathers, flowers and laces, which they left with P. A. Gifford, on Broad street, Newark, to be sold on commission. On the persons of the prisoners were found pawn-tickets given by brokers in Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

It is proposed to raise $56,000 from the Episcopal churches of the State in order to increase the present Episcopal fund, amounting to $84,000, to $140,000, which, it is thought, will be the least sum which will warrant the division of the present diocese into two and support two Bishops. Private subscriptions are asked, and it is expected that a large proportion of the sum needed willl be contributed by parishes which did not furnish anything toward the original fund. The division cannot take place until after the meeting of the next General Convention.

At a regular communication of Arcana Lodge No. 60, A. F. and A. M., held in Masonic Hall, at Boonton, Morris County, on Thursday evening last, the following officers for the ensuing masonic year were elected and duly installed by P. M. Edwin E. Willis, with P. M. David C. Ely, acting as Grand Marshal: W. M., C. O. Cooper; S. W., Thomas H. Primrose; J. W., Robert Green; Treasurer, Daniel McEwan; Secretary, George S. Esten; S. D. Peter McEwing; J. D., Thomas E. Miller; M. of C's., William L. Tensh, Alexander Halley; Organist, William Price; Tyler, George H. Hiler.

[Advertisement.]

ACT DISGUSTING.—Hawking, Spitting everywhere, you have catarrh. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, (six pints,) $5. A radical cure. Depot, No. 181 Chatham square, Pain Paint Office.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, United States Consul at Paris; Mrs. Torbert, Robt. McLane, John P. Scharff, Geo. Weaver, Mrs. Geo. Weaver, Mlle. Ada Weaver, E. V. Welch, Mr. de Chattillon, Adolphe Schwob, Mrs. Julie Sturn, Geo. H. de Bussy, Robt. McClure, Wm. Bullock, John Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Parson, Miss Mary Johns, John Lord, Miss M. McIntyre Mr. and Mrs. John Turner, three children, and maid, Elisha Turner, Mrs. Marie J. Soulouinac, Rev. L. De Goesbreand, John Fulton, Miss Mary Fulton, Jules Benoot, Liro Jagmette, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas, Joseph Perlot, Eugenie Perlot, Miss Florence Perlot, Manuel Jose Mora, Geo. Schmidt, John H. Vandevoort, Edward Cany, Mme. Appoline Cany, J. B. Gimedt, Mme. Saran Burton, Alphonse Denautey, Alfred Bellaudo, Mlle. Antoinette Merl, Mlle. Jeanne Merl, L. Andreas, Mrs. D. Larue, Mrs. A. Larue, Miss L. Larue, Joseph Wyno, H. Muller, J. Lieb, J. Hill, Mrs. Celestine, Mrs. F. Millet, Mrs. E. Brona, E. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Mertian, J. Rael, C. Ricah, A. Ganot, F. Favre, Miss O. Gomier, E. Breton, Miss C. Becker, A. C. Walbel, J. P. Allieir, F. Chappus.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Shattuck, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Mary Graham, Miss McMullin, Miss Johnson, J. M. Smith, W. Mowbray, J. J. Cater, Mr. Gillman, Mr. Sandbach, Thomas Wharton, John Wilkinson, John L. Muir, Sidney Thornton, John Metcalf, John Mitchell, Henry King, Robert Smith, J. T. Firbank, Joseph Linder, Jr., John Dickinson, E. Bridge, C. J. Palmer, J. S. Crotty, Geo. Heydecker, C. Sypp, A. W. Jackson, Prof. D. J. Austed, David Jones, Henry Haycock, Mr. Stone, Mr. Simmons, David H. Morris, Mr. McBride, Rev. F. Jephcott, John Murphy, Alfred Heaven and wife, G. G. Crowell, C. R. Osbon, W. R. Winterton, H. Hilton Greene, S. M. Clarke.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Capt. A. L. Anderson and wife, J. A. J. McDonough, Mrs. J. Hill, L. O. Wilson, Chas. Green and wife, Miss A. E. Dunlap, Bishop Young and wife, Elting Anderson, Miss Helen Hasbrouck, J. Tichenor, wife, and son, Mrs. Anna Green, infant, and nurse, Miss E. Kelly, Miss H. Noyes, M. Donovan, C. B. Castony, H. B. Clarence, Miss Mollie Anderson, Miss Lottie Anderson, W. Lieber, F. Du Bois, H. Ingham, Miss Bainbridge and maid, Master R. Anderson, J. L. Hasbrouck and wife, Mrs. M. B. Demere, Rev. Emerson Anderson, H. H. Brigham, C. Von Duisburg and wife, R. C. Hart, Archibald C. Smith, M. Connors, Amos O. Trancey.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Judge Hilton, C. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Chas. H. Foster, Mr. Firbank, A. J. Ballard, Chas. T. Ballard, Rogers C. Ballard, H. S. Geary, Lieut. H. Courtenay, H. Reid, R. W. Beyrich, Edmund Howl, George Lingham, Chas. Douglas, H. E. Barrett, Frank Pennell, Israel Bower, W. E. Benger, J. L. Strong, Hiram A. Burt, Mrs. Nellie E. Maynard, Miss Gardie Maynard, Arthur Peacock, W. J. Bullock, Frederick Ricketts, C. Le Hardy, Juan Boullosa, Tomas Martorano, J. J. McKinnon, Mrs. McKinnon, Edward Blackwell, W. H. Chapman.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Edward Arnold and brothers, A. B. Post, J. B. Murray, E. C. Babcock, G. W. Travers, Mrs. Strickland and child, Howard Murphy, W. G. Vance, J. K. Leonard, George Williams, L. Moutetan, Ed. Bell, J. J. Cahill, Patt Wells, John Tay, C. G. Barnes, J. Lyon, H. Hendry, James Cawther, James Clark, W. C. Thompson, H. Nixon, M. Kennedy, James P. Nailley, H. Condin, Mrs. Simons.

In steam-ship Virginia, for Glasgow.—Mrs. Jones, Miss Elizabeth Boyd, John Adams, John Tosheck, Jr., Wm. Rankin, James H. Magill, E. C. Adderley, Wm. Watts, M. McMahan, John Sloan, James Ballantine, Thomas Nevin, Chas. Barr.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Geo. Corson and child, Mrs. McQuade and two children, B. R. Lawrence, C. G. Wilson, Miss Ella Clark, Robt. Burgess, P. R. Kennedy, G. W. Ellison and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises...1:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:19 | Gov.Island..4:08 | Hell Gate....5:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Pereire (Fr.,) Danre, Havre and Brest, George Mackenzie; Greece (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Emily B. Souder, Burdett, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, Va., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Barks Euplozia, (Ger.,) Trick, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Johannes Reds, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Heloia, (Norw.,) Matherson, London, Tetens & Bockmann; E. A. Kennedy, Stanfield, Havre, Yates & Porterfield; Victoria, Perez, Chapman, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.; L'Invidia, (Ital.,) Lauro, Liverpool, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Agnes, Barrett, Galveston, Texas, E. M. Stackpole; Cato, (Norw.,) Wing, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jenny, (Ger.,) Wiencke, Bremen, F. Schwoon.

Brigs Manlius, (Br.,) Nichols, Sagualla Grande, Waydell & Co.; Nellie Husted, Davis, Mantanzas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; R. M. McK. Spearing, (Br.,) Hiller, Clenfuegos, Jova & Co.

Schrs. Governor Goodwin, Snow, St. Pierre, Mart., Miller & Houghton; Morning Star, Paine, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Cora Etta, Johnson, St. Croix, W. I., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Lavinia F. Warren, Johnson, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Nov. 29, via Moville 30th, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Henderson Bros.; 12th inst., came to anchor outside and was detained all night in consequence of thick weather.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Freeman, Curacoa Nov. 24, Porto Cabello 25th, Laguayra 28th, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 2, and Mayaguez, P. R., 4th, with coffee, &c., to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Richmann, Bremen Nov. 29, via Southampton Dec. 2, with mdse. and 34 cabin and 150 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced from Southampton to the Banks moderate weather with strong westerly winds; from the 9th to 11th, heavy gale from N. W., with very high sea; during the last days the wind was westerly and moderate; Dec. 12, lat 40 51, lon. 67 37, saw Hamburg steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 10, with mdse. to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Otilia, (Norw.,) Aagaard, Antwerp 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brrk Figli Accame, (Ital.,) Pinoncelli, London 32 ds., in ballast to order. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark James E. Ward, Lungary, Progreso, Mexico, 19 ds., with hemp to James E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather down the Gulf, with N. and N. E. winds.

Bark M. D. Rucker, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Antwerp 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had variable weather.

Bark Talisman, (of Liverpool,) Blackford Pernambuco Nov. 13 via Hampton Roads Dec. 11, with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Canessa and Madre, (Ital.,) Ginappe, London Oct. 17, with chalk to order. Dec. 3, went ashore at Shark River, N. J., and was got off Dec. 12 at 2 P. M., after discharging 120 tons of chalk, by Major Perry, of the Coast Wrecking Co., and towed to their basin at Stapleton, S. I.; received no damage.

Bark Abby Bacon, Merrill, Malaga 27 ds., with fruit and three passengers to L. H. Willard. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 17; Dec. 1, lat. 29 35, lon. 43 21, passed a first-class iron can-buoy, painted red, with figure 2 in white.

Brig Estelle, (of Granville, N. S.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, via Havana, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourn—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had strong N. and N. E. winds; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Athalaska, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wyman, St. Kitts, 13 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Guantanamo, via Delaware Breakwater, 15 ds., with sugar to Skiddy, Minford & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Emma F. Law, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Morton, St. Andrews, C. A., 22 ds., with rubber, mahogany, and cocoanuts to G. Wessels. Had strong N. and N. E. winds; left in port bark Northwood, for Baltimore, in 7 ds.; also schr. Resolute to go on the coast.

Schr. Northern Home, (of Canning, N. S.,) Borden, Inagua, 9 ds. with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to master. Had fine weather. Sld. in co. with brig Home, for Boston.

Schr. Ada Ames, Walker, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Company.

WIND—Moderate, N. E.; thick and raining.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, for Liverpool, in proceeding down the bay, went ashore on the flats below Bedloe's Island yesterday afternoon, about 3:30 o'clock, in the fog. She will have to be lightened. Steam-tugs Relief, John Fuller, and Seth Low, with three barges, have gone to her, and will try to get her off next high water; ship drawing 23 feet aft, 21 feet forward.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—Arr. bark Eunomia, from Jamaica; brig Africaine, from Martinique.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia; schr. L. P. Mallory, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig John Boyd, from Turk's Island; steamer Royal Minstrel, from Swansea; brig George Burman, from Matanzas.

Passed out, steamers Ravensworth Castle, for Liverpool; Liberty, for Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—Arr. ship Dartmouth, from Gloucester; barks Argonaut, from Montevideo; Viscen, from Queenstown; Graf Otto su Solms, from Liverpool; Besem, from London; Momento, from London; Estella, from Rio Janeiro; ships Oswego, from Liverpool; Bothalwood, from London; schr. L. and D. Fisk, from Charleston.

Cld. steam-ship Saragossa, for Baltimore; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; Magnolia and Montgomery, for New-York; ship Robert L. Lane, for Liverpool; schr. Louise Crockett, for Providence.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The following vessels have sailed for American ports: Holsatia, Cuba, Laplata, Thames, Amphion, Nomad.

The following vessels have arr. out from American ports: Vallejo, Sterling, Kinderdyck, Verein, Atlantic, Alsen, Onkel, Aderman, Hedwig, Mendosa.

BRISTOL, Eng., Dec. 13.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Western, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. here to-day.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALTIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

502 & 504 BROADWAY.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES ST.,

Are now offering a choice invoice of

CLOCKS, BRONZES,

VENETIAN GLASS, AND FANCY GOODS,

INCLUDING MANY DUPLICATES OF ARTICLES IN THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

NOS. 115 AND 117 FULTON ST.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

IN WORKS OF ART.

A choice assortment of French and English

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TOY PAINTS,

WAX FLOWERS, AND DRAWING MATERIALS,

MAKING HANDSOME AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS SHIRTS

OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN,

FINE LINEN, READY MADE OR TO ORDER, $2 25 EACH.

MASONVILLE MUSLIN,

GOOD LINEN, $1 75 EACH.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF MERINO AND FLANNELS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

REGNIER'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, $1 50 pair.

SCARFS, TIES, AND MUFFLERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. W. JOHNSTON

NO. 260 GRAND ST., near Chrystie, New-York.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY.

The sale at auction of the large stock of the old house of

William J. Miller,

(ESTABLISHED 1833,)

No. 12 Maiden lane,

Continued every day this week, commencing MONDAY at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 16,

RICHEST GOODS WILL BE SOLD,

Plated on nickel-silver, epergnes, waiters, dishes, plateaux, tea and coffee sets, &c., of celebrated Sheffield makers. Also ENGLISH, PEARL, IVORY, and SILVER TABLE CUTLERY of the well-known make of Harrison Bros. & Howson, of Sheffield.

Sale continued until the entire stock is sold to close the business. Catalogues of Tuesday's sale ready on Monday, when goods may be seen.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GOUPIL'S

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE ENGRAVINGS, WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS, AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, EASEL AND PORTFOLIO STANDS. FRAMES FOR LIKENESSES.

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THE LATEST WORKS OF CELEBRATED ARTISTS OF ALL MODERN SCHOOLS.

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OFFER AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES FOR THE WINTER SEASON. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF

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Patent Octagon-Front Coupes and Landaulets,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR James Goold & Co.'s CELEBRATED Family Sleighs, OF WHICH WE HAVE A FULL STOCK, INCLUDING THE PATENT Landau Sleigh, NEW THIS SEASON, MAKING A PERFECTLY CLOSE SLEIGH FOR UNPLEASANT WEATHER AND EVENING USE.

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Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Hosiery,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS, Our Own Make,

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AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF

Robes, Jackets, Rugs, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

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CONTINUED SALE AT RETAIL BY THE

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Down-town Importers of Fancy Goods, Combining Together,

Placing their entire stocks at the disposal of the people at retail.

ALL GOODS NEW AND FRESH,

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FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,

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This favorite imported Dry Champagne for sale by all wine merchants and grocers.

SILVER JEWELRY,

Ear-rings, Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Chatelaines, Scent Bottles, Mounted Belts, Clasps, &c., &c.—New Style and Finish. Bibles, Prayer-books, and Hymnals richly bound and decorated with silver, now offered at retail.

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GREAT BARGAINS

AT RETAIL.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 per yard.

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FLOOR AND CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., for the Holidays, at low prices.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

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In addition to their usual display of

Fine Fancy Goods,

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A Large Consignment of

Rich Jewelry,

Made to order, but not delivered in consequence of the panic, consisting of

Sets and Half Sets,

OF

Coral, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Pearl, All-Gold, &c., &c.

Lockets, Necklaces, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c.

All of finest workmanship and warranted.

Entire stock must be closed out within thirty days. Every article marked in plain figures, and much less than cost.

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HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION A STOCK OF ELEGANT ARTICLES IMPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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New and Elegant Designs.

Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Slipper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.

Comprising a most complete variety for

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